

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1915

PRICE THREE CENTS

HUGO'S GREAT WORKS

Six Handsome Novels Including His Famous Les Miserables

FOR THE TRIFLE OF \$1.25

It will not need many sets of fingers to count the names which by common consent the centuries have styled supremely great.

In the field of fiction, the verdict of mankind has enrolled Victor Hugo, the author of Les Miserables, as one of these. Not to mention other works of his, like "Notre Dame de Paris", "The Toilers of the Sea", etc., his "Les Miserables" is one of those surprising masterpieces of literature that every educated person is supposed to read as a matter of course, just as he does Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Dante and Cervantes.

In the heroic creations of the "Good Bishop of Digne" and "Jean Valjean", in Les Miserables, Hugo struck a note of lofty altruism almost divine, while in the character of "Fantine" there is an illustration of self-devoted mother-love but little less noble. That single character of Jean Valjean would have set Hugo's name among the immortals had he never penned a page of his other great things in verse and prose.

All his characters "live, move and have their being" as truly as do those of Shakespeare, Scott, Thackeray or Dickens. They are no mere lay figures, wooden mannikins upon which he mechanically drapes plot, incident and characteristics, as do the modern hack writers so much in vogue, but they are breathing men and women of types true in every way to the human nature all about us in this work-a-day world of ours.

The language of Hugo is strong, fine, exalted, adorned always with the varied learning of the scholar, and glowing at times with the imagination of the poet. Without being merely bizarre, he is strikingly original in all he does. His dramatic crises arise as naturally and as surprisingly as those of Shakespeare himself, and the most experienced and acute reader, the ever so familiar with the plot handling of the novelists, and commonly able to foresee the coming climax or dramatic situation, is again and again delightfully surprised at those who wrote by this master hand!

The spice of satire and epigram abound in these wonderful novels of Hugo, adding to the reader's entertainment, even in the English translation, the some of the exquisite beauties of his consummate skill in the use of words (minor beauties, no doubt, but very charming ones for all that) are to be observed only in the original French.

One becomes of necessity very critical and hard to please after 50 years of a diligent book reading that sharpens the judgment and elevates the taste, and so it often happens that a re-reading of works that long ago delighted one's youth, now sadly fails to satisfy. But the writer after such a long course of reading recently found his severe taste completely met, as with ever increasing delight and amazement he read in the French two of Hugo's masterpieces, Les Miserables, and Notre Dame!

This volume set offered by the Delmarva Star, comprises Les Miserables, Notre Dame, Toilers of the Sea, The Man Who Laughs and Ninety Three—the cream of Hugo's famous works. The type is new and large and the books are illustrated with fine duotone pictures by great artists, while both paper and binding are all one could ask.

This handsome half dozen of Hugo's romances are offered by the Star, postpaid, for the small sum of \$1.25 and a single coupon.

We cannot too strongly urge our readers to avail themselves of this chance to get such choice literature for so small an outlay. Hugo's sublime work, Les Miserables, of itself will give each purchaser \$5.00 worth of entertainment, and each will thank The Star gratefully for bidding them buy it.

AN OLD TREE GONE

An arborescent old timer over 62 years of age has just "gone the way of all"—trees—the large maple in front of the home of Miss Alexina French on North Broad.

Charles Wilmer had the contract for its cutting, and assisted by Elwood Raisin, he removed the old hulk very successfully, carefully topping out the upper branches from among the light wires, and under cutting and wedging the trunk so wisely, with two big logs to break its fall, that the cement pavement around its base was unharmed, and neither wires nor street travelers injured.

Promptly thereafter they sawed and split up the big tree and carted it all away and the public use of the sidewalk and street was not obstructed five minutes. We can recommend Charles Wilmer and Elwood Raisin to all who need so have trees in perilous situations removed, as workmen who will do the job quickly and well.

Spring and Summer display of beautiful and exclusive hats, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 18th, 19th and 20th, at L. M. Scott's Millinery Shop.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE

The Farmer's Institute in the Opera House, on Wednesday, was largely attended by the best farmers in this vicinity, and their wives with a good sprinkling of the public school children at the afternoon session. Mr. A. M. Pollard, Superintendent of the egg-laying competition at the Experiment Station, Newark, was the first speaker and gave minute directions about housing, breeding and feeding to secure profitable eggs. Those who want feeding formulas can get them by addressing the station. Mr. Senic F. Shalleross, of Odessa, took up the discussion and gave many practical points and answered questions.

Prof. A. E. Grantham, Agronomist, of the Delaware Experiment Station, talked in the morning on Soil Fertility, describing the advantages of drainage, cultivation, the use of stable manure, fertilizers and lime.

In the afternoon, Prof. Grantham went into particulars on corn growing, advising farmers of this section to make a specialty of growing corn for seed, all producing the same variety, thus making a name for Middletown as a center, and so attracting buyers, just as Laurel is known as a center for sweet Potatoes and gets top prices, and just as Bridgeville gets top prices for strawberries.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, President of Delaware College, was greeted with a fine round of applause when he was introduced and pleased the audience so that the applause was renewed with redoubled vigor when he quit talking.

Miss Myrtle V. Caudell, Prof. of Home Economics at the Women's College was also greeted with applause and gave an interesting and instructive talk on cereal foods.

Prof. Pailthorpe showed by charts the profits of peach-growing on the College farm at Newark, proving that nitrate of soda and potash, with spraying, pruning and tillage will give big crops of fruit.

E. B. Sharpless, of Avondale, Pa., gave an admirable address on co-operation among farmers in promoting better methods.

In the evening, Prof. C. A. Short, of Delaware College, gave a fine lecture on Farm Sanitation, and Mr. McVaugh, of Philadelphia, showed lantern slides of concrete construction on the farm.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

At the evening session of the Farmer's Institute, held at Middletown, Del., March 10th, a very interesting and instructive illustrated lecture "Concrete on the Farm" was given by Edwin McVaugh, a concrete engineer representing the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers of Philadelphia.

Prof. Webb, secretary of the state board of agriculture, pointed out to the farmers the necessity of their using a more permanent and therefore, economical type of structure for farm buildings.

Mr. McVaugh outlined some of the general requirements of good concrete. In the first place he cautioned the farmers against the use of lean mixes.

A 1:2:4 mix (1 part cement, 2 parts sand and 4 parts stone) is recommended for most farm buildings. The sand should be free from dirt and graded from coarse to fine.

Concrete must be well mixed. When mixed by hand it should be turned at least 5 times and the sand and cement should first be mixed without water or stone.

After the concrete is placed it should be kept moist for a period of a week or 10 days and not exposed to the drying effect of the sun and wind.

The illustrations which Mr. McVaugh presented showed the progress which farmers are making toward a permanent and economical type of farm building. Although the initial cost of a concrete building is a trifle more than a similar building of timber construction the maintenance charges on the former are so exceedingly low that it has proved to be a very profitable investment. Properly made concrete lasts for all time.

The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Bellevue Court Building, Philadelphia, Pa., will gladly supply the public with information regarding the proper use of Portland cement.

Sixth Wedding Anniversary

Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Heldmyer gave them a very pleasant surprise on Tuesday evening, it being their 6th wedding anniversary. They received many beautiful and useful gifts. Refreshments were served at a late hour, consisting of boiled ham, chicken salad, biscuits, coffee, ice cream and cake. After spending a pleasant evening the guests departed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Heldmyer much prosperity and happiness in their future life. Those present were: Mrs. Anna Ward, Mrs. George Webb, Mrs. George Roeber, Mrs. Charles Joseph, Mrs. John Heldmyer, Miss Emma Wiest, Miss Eva Joseph, Mr. Charles Joseph, of Odessa; Mrs. Julia Douglas, Mrs. David I. Allen, Mrs. John Cignear, Mrs. Elizabeth Vinard, Mrs. W. B. Kates, Miss Emma Brown, Mrs. Frank Gallagher, Misses Clara and Odell Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heldmyer and Marion and Roland Heldmyer.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Frederick Blome is seriously ill at her home on Broad street.

Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker visited relatives in Wilmington the first of the week.

Miss Marguerite Pinder is spending a week with relatives at North East, Md.

Mrs. Sarah Culver and daughter Miss Mary were week-end visitors at Easton Md.

Miss Patton Cochran spent the week-end with Dr. and Mrs. Harker at Farmhurst.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson is visiting Mrs. Robert T. Nowland at Oak Lane Philadelphia.

Miss Louise Ratledge spent the week-end with H. D. Ratledge and family on the Levels.

Mrs. Charles Townsend and little daughter, of New Castle, spent Sunday with A. R. Swain.

Mrs. Marcellus Jones has returned to Wyncote, Pa., after a visit with Mrs. J. R. Hoffecker.

Mrs. N. M. Brown, of Wilmington, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. V. B. Burris.

Miss Gertrude Lehman, of Lancaster Pa., has accepted a position with L. M. Scott as head trimmer.

Mrs. H. C. Palmer and little granddaughter Mary Johnson, are spending some time at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Timothy J. Bowes, M. D., of Ridley Park, was the guest for a day or two this week, of her brother, Mr. J. Cowgill Alston and wife.

Mr. Victor Jones, of Wilmington, and sister Miss Bertha Jones, of Guyencourt, spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cochran have returned from a two months' trip in Florida, and have been spending a few days with his mother Mrs. Margaret Cochran.

Mrs. E. S. Jones entertained on Monday Mrs. Edgar Clark, Mrs. George H. Kohl, Mrs. James L. Collins, Mrs. William Barnett, Mrs. L. C. Scott and Miss Jesse Kohl.

GRANGE NOTES

The storm of Friday night and several popular meetings in town did not prevent a good attendance at Peach Blossom Grange.

All the officers were present to be installed and one candidate was received into membership.

Mrs. May K. McDowell, E. H. Shallcross and J. F. Deakney, attended the Pomona Grange session in Wilmington, last Thursday.

The following Standing Committees were appointed for the present year: Finance, Fred P. Williams, J. A. Cleaver and Mrs. F. S. Kohl.

Executive, Fred Brady, Mrs. A. R. Redgrave and Mrs. R. A. Deakney.

The worthy Masters spoke of the work of the Legislative Committee and of their efforts at Dover, at the present session of the Legislature.

The Secretary gave a report of the Pomona Grange meeting in Wilmington, last Thursday, and of the interest in Grange work manifested by the attendance and participation.

It was decided for the present at least, to appoint two lecturers at each meeting to have charge of the Lecture Hour, at the succeeding meeting and in accord with this Mrs. May K. McDowell and Fred P. Williams were appointed for the Friday afternoon, meetings of March 19th, at 2 o'clock.

"MR. BOB"

The members of The Odessa Athletic Association and the Middletown New Century Club wish to announce a play to be given in the Odessa Opera House, Wednesday, March 17, 1915, at 8 o'clock. The feature of the evening is to be a comedy entitled "Mr. Bob" which is a fun maker from beginning to end, the plot dealing with a maiden lady with a fondness for cats and a lawyer's clerk who came down with important papers pertaining to a missing will.

They play is under the direction of Miss Nellie Janvier.

CHARACTERS

Jenkins—Miss Rebecca's butler..... Taylor Barnett
Rebecca Luke—a maiden lady..... Mary Hutchin
Patty—Miss Rebecca's maid..... Nellie Janvier
Katherine Rogers—her niece..... Helen Braden
Philip Royson—Miss Rebecca's nephew..... Eugene H. Shallcross
Marion Bryant—Katherine's friend..... Madeline Pennington
Robert Brown—Clerk of Benson & Benson..... Clarence Snow
Music by Pool's Orchestra

Surprise Party

Miss Helen Jones, of near Cecilton, Md., was tendered a surprise party on Friday, March 5th. About fifty young people were present and were most delightfully entertained. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

March 14. The Fourth Sunday in Lent.
Holy Communion at 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10.30 A. M.

Sunday School session at 11.45 A. M.
Evening Prayer and Address at 7.30 P. M.

Service on Wednesday evening at 7.30 P. M. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. W. Areson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont Del.

Service on Friday afternoon at 3.30 P. M. Litany, Penitential Office and Meditation.

Meetings: The Ladies Guild on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Woman's Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Junior Auxiliary on Friday afternoon at four o'clock.

Let every Communicant look forward to partaking of the Holy Communion on Easter Day. We would like to see a Corporate communion of all the Societies of the Church, The Vestry, the Ladies Guild, the Woman's Auxiliary, the Altar Guild, and those members of the Junior-Auxiliary who have been confirmed.

The choir is working hard with the special music for the Easter Services, and we trust every member will try to be present at all the rehearsals.

The Rev. S. D. Van Loan of St. Paul's Church, Georgetown, preached in St. Anne's on Wednesday evening of this week.

The Woman's Auxiliary have asked for contribution in money and material for the box they expect to send to Tortella Hall, Nenana, Fairbanks, Alaska. Will you not help this good work? St. Anne's people can always be depended on.

Forget not to lay by as God has prospered you, for a generous offering on Easter Day.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, March 14th. 9.30 a. m.—Brotherhood Devotional meeting.
Dr. Robert Watt, D. D., District Superintendent, will spend Sunday with the Bethesda congregation, preaching both morning and evening. Dr. Watt is an able minister and the church should be crowded at every service. He is very anxious to have all the young converts present.

Preaching at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday School at 2 p. m. The Baraca and Philathea Classes are pushing the canvass for members. Dr. Watt will visit the school.

All persons who have not paid their benevolent, missionary or Christian Advocate subscriptions will give the matter immediate attention, as conference is about one week off. As the pastor will spend Sunday on Galena Charge at the request of Dr. Watt, D. W. Stevens will receive these subscriptions and give due credit for the same. Let all who have not contributed to the different benevolences make a liberal contribution, thereby enabling the pastor to meet all appointments.

Forest Church Notes

This Saturday afternoon, the Pastor's Class will meet in the Library Room, of the Church, at 2.30 o'clock, for the instruction of those desiring to unite with the Church.

Sunday March 14, 1915. 10.15 A. M. Meeting of the Session, to receive those desiring to unite with the Church.

10.30 A. M. Reception of new members and administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Every member requested to be present and commune.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor Service, "Tests of My Christianity," Matt. 10:16-21. An Honorary Members' meeting. Mrs. Charles Derriksen, leader.

7.30 P. M. Evening Service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting. Friday at 2.30 P. M. Mrs. Weiber will speak on "Home Missions Among the Indians. All should hear this gifted speaker. Subject, "The Children of the North."

Death Of Mr. Lindsey

The many friends in Middletown and Odessa of Mrs. Ella Lindsey, of Washington, D. C., will regret to learn that her husband, Mr. Melville Lindsey, has just died, after a short illness, from pneumonia.

Mrs. Lindsey will be delightfully remembered as the lovely daughter of Dr. Briscoe, of Odessa, many years ago and as the handsome matron who in recent years several times revisited the home of her childhood. Four fine sons together with herself survive her late husband who was a gentleman held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. Mrs. Lindsey has the deep sympathy of all her friends, here and in Odessa, over her great loss.

Early Spring and Early Easter demands an Early Opening. We have all the flowers, fruit and feather trimmed hats suitable for the occasion, to be shown at L. M. Scott's on March 18th, 19th and 20th.

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious For The Month of February

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
11th Grade—Elizabeth Alexander, Hugh Browne, Avery Donovan, Elmer Kirk, Clarence Weber.

10th Grade—Frank McWhorter, Frank Pool.

9th Grade—Odel Gallagher, Shelly Meyers.

8th Grade—Frances Cochran, Lydia Redgrave, Grace Brady, Margaret Pleasanton, Marion Pinder, Mildred Freeman, Grace Carpenter, Florence Kohl, Bertha Ratledge, Alma Whitlock, Millie Rosenberg, William Meyers.

7th Grade—Katherine Alexander, Bertha Reed, Elva Freeman, Edna Hufnal, Mildred Hall, Florence Pennell, Purnell McWhorter, Allee Hall, Benjamin Williams.

6th Grade—June Johnson, Howard Dickson, Ramona Newman, Marion Armstrong, Fannie Rosenberg, Gertrude Palmer, Jacob Morganstein.

5th Grade—Virginia Pearce, Clayton Draper, Marshall Whitlock, Maxey Bland, Edwin Custer, Frances Armstrong, Sarah Pearce, William Pinder, Gilbert Pleasanton.

4th Grade—Percy Donaghy, Harriett Black, John Pool, Burton Williams, Walter Beaton, Gladys Goldsborough, Grace Rosenberg, Mary Goldsborough, Caroline Fouracre, Charles Howell, John Sweatman.

3d Grade—A Division—Margaret Bradley, Grace Melson, Russell Harris, Harris McDowell, Catherine Reed, George Alfrey, Edwin Donaghy, William Hall.

B Division—Elizabeth Clayton, Norma Pyle, Katherine Conley, Camillus Shockley, Frances Maloney, Virginia Hopkins, Earl Kirk, Wallace Hufnal.

2nd Grade—Helen Crouch, Virginia Johnson, Harry Pearce, William Pennell, Lucile Newman, Leland Sines, William Cannon.

1st Grade—A Division—Mary Alfrey, Catherine Hopkins.

B Division—Bertha Chance, Charlotte Donaghy, Catherine Davis, Helen Fouracre, Elizabeth Hufnal, Helen Moore, Irma Montgomery.

C Division—Evelyn Brown.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The following Committees were appointed at the Fourth Quarterly Conference, of Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church held March 8, 1915, at 7.30 o'clock, p. m.

Foreign Missions: M. B. Burris, Minors Banning, George F. Wilson, Mrs. Laura Northrup, Mrs. Lilly M. Lee, Mrs. Emma C. Brockson.

Home Mission and Church Extension: Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd, Mrs. Martin B. Burris, Mrs. E. G. Allee, D. W. Stevens, William E. Lee.

Sunday Schools: A. G. Cox, M. B. Burris, William B. Kates, Mrs. Laura Northrup, Mrs. Wallace Eliason.

Tracts: Miss Lottie Jolls, Miss Esther Davis, Mrs. Elwood I. Banning.

Temperance: E. G. Allee, W. T. Pearce, Sr., E. S. Jones, P. L. McWhorter, C. T. Deakney.

Education: J. J. Northrup, Mrs. May Stevens, Miss Ada Scott, Miss Mary J. Wilson, Miss Anna Denny.

Freedmen's Aid: James Jarrell, J. E. Denny, M. D. Wilson.

Hospitals: Jacob H. Emerson, Elwood I. Banning and William N. Downs.

Auditing Accounts: James D. Davis, Jr., D. W. Stevens J. J. Northrup, Church Record—M. B. Burris, William Brockson, J. Everett Walls.

Church Music: D. W. Stevens, Charles T. Stewart, Mrs. Helen Armstrong, Mrs. Hattie M. Downs.

Personage Furniture: Ladies Mite Society.

Estimating Ministerial Support: Board of Stewards.

Board of Stewards: Alfred G. Cox, M. B. Burris, E. G. Allee, M. Banning, Walter W. Allen, Manlove D. Wilson, Daniel W. Stevens, Purnal L. McWhorter, Jacob H. Emerson, Edward S. Jones, William T. Pearce, Sr., James D. Davis Jr., William B. Kates, William E. Lee, Charles T. Deakney, Judson J. Northrup, J. Everett Walls, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd, Mrs. Cornelia Allee.

WARWICK

Preaching Sunday evening at the usual hour. Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock.

Misses Willie and Josephine Aiken, of near Chesapeake City, spent Wednesday evening in town.

Mrs. P. F. Johns returned home on Sunday after a very pleasant visit with Galena relatives.

Mrs. Kate Lynch has returned home after spending the winter with her daughter Mrs. Harry Pensil.

Mrs. G. J. Hill of Centreville, is spending a week with Mrs. S. E. Gunzel, who is confined to her room with a broken hip.

Mrs. Robert McDermille and daughter and Miss Mane Merritt, returned home on Saturday after a two weeks' stay in Baltimore.

The Entertainment held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, proved quite a success. About forty-two dollars being realized. We wish to thank one and all who helped to make this worthy cause a success.

LOCAL NEWS

The best steak, roasts, lamb and veal at W. C. JONES' Wagons and Dearborns for sale.

WANTED—BALED HAY AND STRAW. FRESH and SALT FISH at my store at all times. W. C. JONES. Wagons and Dearborns for sale.

J. C. GREEN. Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist. Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

HIDES WANTED—The highest cash prices paid for horse and cow hides. W. C. JONES.

Soy Beans for Sale. Apply to R. A. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del. Phone 250-5.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Oak hall-stand and dining-room table, also walnut bedroom suit and sideboard. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

The W. C. T. U. of the Pansy Class will hold a bake at the W. C. T. U. reading room, in Blackbird, on Saturday afternoon and evening, March 13th.

Every member of Principal Howell's History Class ought to get a set of the 5 volumes of Larned's World History sold by Every Evening for only \$1.98. A superb work dirt cheap.

HIGH GRADE LEHIGH pea, nut, stove and egg coal always on hand and UNDER COVER. BEST GRADE GEORGES CREEK soft coal.

Phone 5. JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six dining room chairs, couch, clocks, poultry wire and other articles.

Mrs. L. C. DOOLITTLE, near Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Read our article on "Larned's History of the World"—5 handsome volumes and a big war map for \$1.98 and five Every Evening Coupons! It's a wonderful bargain!

FARMERS—Your Lime orders are now in season. We offer Run Kiln, Pulverized, Hydrated and Ground Limestone. Highest Carbonate. Lowest prices. Prompt shipments.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, GENUINE MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES shipped direct from Maine in Eastman Heater Cars to Middletown, Del.

Phone 5. Jesse L. Shepherd.

FOR SALE—One car load FANCY RECLEANED WESTERN CLOVER SEED and ALSYKE. This is the finest seed money can buy. Please let us have your orders early and they will be filled from this particular car.

Phone 5. Jesse L. Shepherd.

Unclaimed Letters—The following list of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, for week ending March 4th: Mrs. Ida Jefferson, Mrs. Rachel Lumbards, Mrs. Viola Morse, Mrs. David Porteous, Mrs. Wesley Wright, Misses Annie Brown, Irma Harris, Mary Suddler, George W. Clifton, Samuel Wilson.

DEATH OF MR. ARMSTRONG

Joshua C. Armstrong, one of the best known hotel keepers of Delaware, died at his home in Odessa, late Saturday night, following an illness of a few hours.

He was born in Queen Anne's county, Md., in 1865. He had been in the hotel business for 35 years, during which time he was proprietor of some of the most famous hosteleries of the Peninsula. At the time of his death he was proprietor of the Cantwell House at Odessa.

During his life he conducted some of the best known hotels in Delaware and Maryland. He first conducted the Armstrong House at Chestertown, Md., going from there to Clayton where he conducted the Hotel Stockle. Later he was proprietor of the Ball Hotel at Elkton, and the Central Hotel in Wilmington.

He was later proprietor of two hotels in Philadelphia. He conducted the Central Hotel at Ninth and Market streets, when that hotel was known as the Old William Penn. After the William Penn he conducted the Girard House at Ninth and Chestnut streets.

At Smyrna he was successively proprietor of the Delaware House and the Smyrna House. For several years he conducted the Brayton, at Rehoboth Beach. Four years ago he became proprietor of the Cantwell House at Odessa, of which he was proprietor at the time of his death.

He was 59 years old. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Jennie Armstrong; two children, Mrs. Harry Newman, of this town; and Charles Victor Armstrong, of Odessa; and a brother, Dr. W. T. Armstrong, a postal inspector of Washington, D. C.

The funeral was held Wednesday morning, with services at his late home in Odessa. Interment was made at Chestertown, Md.

The program for next Tuesday is: "Peace," Mrs. Duryea, Washington. Admission 25c to non Club members.

See Mrs. Fogel's Millinery Opening March 23, 24 and 25. Visitors as well as buyers cordially urged to inspect our fine display of latest fashions in Ladies Spring Hats and Costumes.

Club Entertained

The Tuesday Club of Odessa was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. Lee Sparks at a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of the birthday of the Club. The table in the dining-room was tastefully decorated with the Club colors and the room presented an attractive appearance. Middletown Club was represented by Miss Eliza C. Green and Mrs. J. J. Northrup.

STARTLING FACTS

Concerning The Filthy, Deadly Fly Scattering Diseases

THAT WILL KILL THOUSANDS

The most deadly living thing on earth is the fly—the harmless fly! That is the conclusion, not of sensation mongers but of cautious, fact-testing scientists. It is more dangerous than all the poisonous reptiles and man-eating tigers of India and the ravening wild beasts of Africa put together!

Until lately, the fly was regarded as a harmless nuisance, a disagreeable, dirty annoyance, but nothing more.

SUBMARINES SINK THREE MORE SHIPS

German Raiders Renew Attack on Merchantmen.

37 MEN ON ONE SHIP LOST

Clan MacRae, Menaced By Submarine Off Mersey Bar, Put On Full Speed and Escapes—Tangistan, Blackwood and Princess Victoria Sent Down Without Warning.

London.—During the early hours of Tuesday morning German submarines made their presence known at three widely separated points on the British coast and, it is stated officially, without giving warning to their crews, sank three British merchant steamers.

A dispatch from Liverpool states that the Clan Line steamer Clan MacRae, from Port Natal, was chased by a German submarine boat off the Mersey bar in the Irish Sea for 25 minutes. The steamer escaped by zig-zagging at full speed.

The news of the latest exploits of the German submarines came just as the British public was congratulating themselves that the threatened German sea blockade had been a failure. The statement announcing the sinking of the three vessels follows:

No Warning Of Attack.
"The steamer Tangistan was sunk by a German submarine off Scarborough. Only one man of her crew of 38 men was saved.

"The steamer Blackwood was sunk by a submarine, without warning, off Hastings. Her crew of 17 was saved.
"The steamer Princess Victoria of Glasgow was sunk without warning by a German submarine off Liverpool. Her crew of 34 was saved."

FRENCH GAIN LOST GROUND

French Claim To Hold Advances Made in Belgium—Still Gaining in Champagne.

Paris.—The following French official statement was issued here:
"In Belgium, in the region of the Dunes, we have organized solidly the advanced trench taken by us. The Germans attempted to push forward their trenches into contact with ours, but 12 times our fire dispersed them.
"To the north of Arras, our centre attacks in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette were crowned with complete success.

"In Champagne, in the region of Perthes, we made marked progress. On Thursday evening a company of the German Guards became surrounded in our lines and was captured. On Friday we gained ground on the whole front, carried a trench to the north-west of Perthes and occupied, to the north of Perthes, a salient where we took prisoners.

"We captured 600 meters (about 650 yards) of trenches with a depth of 200 meters beyond the group which lies northeast of Mesnil, and made progress in the adjoining woods. Finally we gained possession of several trenches in the ravines northwest of Beauséjour. According to prisoners' accounts, the enemy's losses were extremely high. The morale of our troops was excellent.

"In the Argonne region at Vauquois, we made important progress in the western portion of the village, the only part where the Germans still hold their ground.

"In the forest of Le Pretre, a German attack was repulsed easily. In the region of Badonvillers and in the region of Celles, our attacks made headway, having brought us into immediate contact with the enemy's wire entanglements. We repulsed a counter-attack.

"In Alsace, at Hartmannsweilerkopf, we captured a trench, a small fort and two machine guns."

BRITISH SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

Berlin, via London.—The War Office gave out the following statement:
"South of Ypres we inflicted considerable losses on the British with artillery fire. In the positions in the Lorette hills which we took away from the French a counter-attack was repulsed.

"In the Champagne district the French continued attacks north of Le Mesnil. All their attacks were repulsed and our positions were maintained.

"Attacks on our positions at Vauquois, east of the Argonne, and in the Forest of Consuevres, east of the Meuse, failed. All attempts to dispute our possessions of ground captured in the last few days in the district of Badonvillers failed. Several night attacks also were unsuccessful and over 1,000 dead Frenchmen are lying before our entanglements."

INSANE MAN KILLS FIVE

Monroe Phillips Shoots Everyone in Sight At Brunswick, Ga.

Brunswick, Ga.—Five men were killed, six others seriously wounded and about a score more slightly wounded here by Monroe Phillips, a local real estate and lumber dealer, who ran amuck on the principal street with an automatic shotgun. Phillips himself was shot dead by E. C. Butts, a lawyer, while he still was trying to fire on citizens who appeared on the street.

49,000 TURKS CAPTURED.

Prisoners Taken By Russians Include 527 Officers.

London.—Dispatches from Petrograd state that up to February 13 49,000 Turkish prisoners, including 527 officers, passed through Pryatorsk on the way to detention camps in Russia. The Russian Army of the Caucasus has reached the River Khopchach, in Armenia, cutting the route of Turkish reinforcements and supplies from Constantinople and isolating a large section of Turkish territory.

SHIPS LITTLE DAMAGED

The Queen Elizabeth and Others, Hit Repeatedly By the Turkish Shells, Able To Continue In Action.

London.—The British and French fleets have battered their way a step nearer to Constantinople, not, however, without damage to the ships engaged, and the battle royal for the Dardanelles continues. Turkish forts on the Asiatic side have been silenced, according to a statement by the British Admiralty, but the Turks are making a terrific resistance and the shells from their German-made guns have found more than one mark on the besieging craft.

Forts Rumili Medjidieh Tabia and Hamidieh-Tabia, fringing the Asiatic shore line, which previously had withstood the bombardment, were silenced Sunday, as was the Mount Dardanus battery further south. The Turkish casualties are unknown.

London.—"According to the latest advices received here," says a Reuter dispatch from Sofia, "the Sultan and the Government are still in Constantinople. The Government is prepared to cross to Asia Minor at any moment, but the Sultan is in favor of remaining in the capital.

"It is understood that it has been decided to entrust the defense of Constantinople exclusively to the Germans under command of General Linan von Sanders, the instructor of the Turkish Army, while Bedri Bey, the Prefect of Police, will be invested with the general control of the city with the powers equivalent to those of a viceroy.

Troops Sent To City.

"Measures of precaution already have been adopted to prevent the capture of the city. It is reported that all the troops at Adrianople and Demotica have been hurriedly dispatched to the Gallipoli Peninsula."

Having damaged two of the forts on the European side of the Narrows previously, the British battleship Queen Elizabeth and others of the allied warships Saturday started a bombardment by indirect fire on the forts on the Asiatic side of the Narrows. As had been expected, these forts are proving hard nuts to crack. In addition, the Turkish army, with modern German guns, is concentrating on the Gallipoli Peninsula to oppose any landing, and until it is disposed of, naval experts declare, the ships will not be safe in the straits.

Bulgaria is said to have been aroused by this attack on the Dardanelles, and is looking to the future. It is stated that King Ferdinand is considering the formation of a coalition government to direct the affairs of the country through the crisis which is expected.

Russians Claim Victories.

Petrograd.—The following official communication from the General Staff of the Russian Army was issued:
"Along the entire Nieman-Vistula front obstinate fighting continues. In certain sections our troops have made progress, particularly in the region of Moczars, where we captured six machine guns and four officers and several hundred soldiers. We also captured a number of German troops when we occupied the fortifications at Konopki.

"In the Carpathians, at Zakliczyn, southwest of Cracow, we captured several fortified positions of the enemy.
"In East Galicia on March 4 the Russian troops entered Stanislaw, having successfully crossed the Lukwa."

ITALY SEEMS NEAR WAR.

Premier's Rebuke Of Neutrality Cry So Interpreted.

Rome.—Premier Salandra, after his visit Sunday to Gatta to open a new military harbor, a journey during which a considerable degree of national feeling was manifested, had a long interview with Foreign Minister Sonnino.

The council of ministers were in session. These facts, together with other indications, lead to the widespread belief that Italy today is upon the eve of great and decisive events.

One of the Premier's remarks at Gatta is attracting considerable attention. Referring to the kind of broad bread allowed in Italy after March 22, Signor Salandra said:
"This is a noble bread. Our soldiers will be the first to be sacrificed, and Italians will see the destiny of their country accomplished."

PLANTS SEIZED FOR WAR.

British Gets Power To Take Over Entire Engineering Trade.

London.—The House of Commons gave the Government authority to take over the control of the entire engineering trade of the country and to place it under a combined management for the purpose of increasing the output of munitions of war.

PLENTY OF FLOUR AND BREAD.

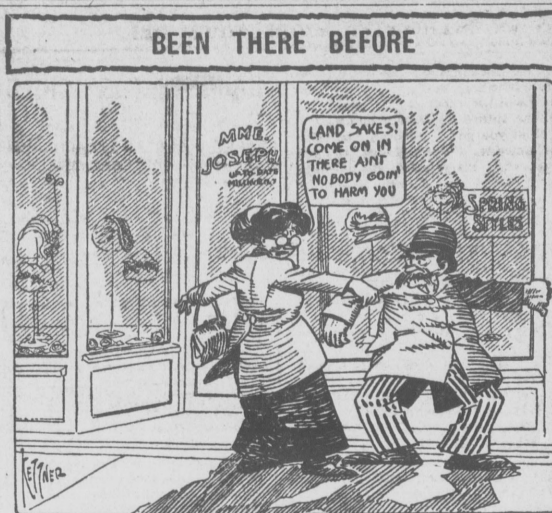
Germany Can Accumulate Reserve, Says Minister.

Berlin (by wireless to Jayville, N. J.).—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following statement: "In the Prussian Diet the Minister of Agriculture declared that on the present basis of allotment of flour and bread Germany would not only be sufficiently provided but probably would be able to accumulate a reserve for all eventualities."

4,000 MORE CANADIANS LANDED.

Dominion Troops Went To Join Forces In England.

Montreal.—Four thousand Canadian troops have reached the British Isles on the steamers Megantic, Southland and Missanable, whose safe arrival there was announced here. The troops are made up of the Sixth Canadian Field Artillery, composed of units from Quebec, Eastern Ontario and the Maritime provinces; the Twenty-third (Westmount) Battalion, Thirty-second (Winnipeg) Battalion and the Thirtieth (Victoria) Battalion.



PROTECTION FOR COTTON CARGOES SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS ENDS

Applies Only to Shipments Made to Neutrals. Two Supply Bills and Other Big Measures Fail.

A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT A RUSH AT THE CLOSE

Under Certain Restrictions Cotton For Which Freight Arrangements Had Been Made Will Be Allowed To Go Free.

Washington.—The following statement was issued at the British Embassy on the subject of American cotton cargoes going to Europe:
"Many inquiries have been received as to the treatment to be accorded to cotton shipped to Europe in view of the restrictive measures proposed to be taken by the allied governments.

"As already announced, there is no question of confiscating cotton cargoes that may come within the scope of the order-in-council to be issued. The following arrangement has been made in London as to cotton consigned to neutral ports only.
"1. All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements had already been made before March 2 to be allowed free (or brought at contract price if stopped) provided ships sail not later than March 31.
"2. Similar treatment to be accorded to all cotton insured before March 2, provided it is put on board not later than March 16.
"3. All shipments of cotton claiming above protection to be declared before sailing and documents produced to and certificates obtained from consular offices or other authority fixed by governments. Ships or cargoes consigned to enemy ports will not be allowed to proceed."

Temporary Arrangement.
The arrangements said by the British Ambassador to be framed to meet a temporary condition arising from the fact that Americans had made contracts, some of which were in execution, for the delivery of American cotton to the neutral countries of northern Europe, which could not be fulfilled under an indiscriminate application after the asserted rights of the British and French governments to cut off all supplies for their enemy. To prevent loss to these interests the British and French governments have consented that they may proceed to fulfill their contracts.

GERMAN LOSS PUT AT \$3,000,000.
Paris Makes This Estimate From Casualties in Ten Regiments.

Paris.—An official note issued by the French press bureau declares that the German losses since the beginning of hostilities in killed, wounded, sick and prisoners reaches the enormous total of 3,000,000 men. This calculation is based on the known casualties in 10 German regiments.
"Analysis of the German losses during five months in 10 regiments taken from army corps on both the eastern and western German fronts shows a total of 36,281 officers and soldiers; that is, an average per regiment of 725 monthly," says the note.

Applying this percentage of losses to the entire German Army, including the landwehr, landsturm, new formations and marines, the deduction is made that the total German losses during the seven months of the war must exceed 3,000,000.

ZEPPELIN L-8 DESTROYED.

Seventeen Of Crew Killed When Airship Hit Trees.

Amsterdam, via London.—The Telegraaf's Tiresmont, Belgium, correspondent confirms the report of the destruction there last Thursday of Zeppelin airship L-8, which was forced to make a hurried descent owing to a derangement of its motors. The correspondent says the airship collided with some trees and smashed its cars, and that 17 of its crew of 41 men were killed.

MEANS WORK FOR 5,000.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Factories To Start Full Time This Month.

Washington, Pa.—According to announcement just made here by G. G. Oliver, general manager, the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company within the next two weeks will resume in full at its plants, both here and at Clarksburg, W. Va., giving employment to about 5,000 men. It is understood that the closing down of all glass plants in Belgium has made more work for American glass manufacturers.

BIG ORDER FROM RUSSIA.

Head Of Baldwin Locomotive Works Arrives With Contracts.

New York.—With \$500,000 worth of orders from the Russian Government, L. M. Vaulain, vice-president of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, arrived from Petrograd on the Scandinavian steamer United States. Two weeks ago Mr. Vaulain's company made the record shipment of 400 locomotives for Russia in one ship. Capt. R. Goetsche had in his care 22 boxes of gold.

\$22,000 FOR SUNDAY'S VISIT.

Paterson (N. J.) Builds \$12,000 Tabernacle For Evangelist.

Paterson, N. J.—With the Billy Sunday campaign here now close at hand, the committee in charge estimated that the total expense would be about \$22,000. Of this sum \$12,000 has been spent. The tabernacle, which was expected to cost \$10,000, has cost \$12,000. The entertainment of Sunday and his family is set at \$2,000, including \$500 for the rent of the Shelley home, which he will occupy during his stay at Paterson.

WOULDN'T TAKE DARE; DEAD.

Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Drank A Quart Of Whiskey.

Philadelphia.—Drinking a quart of whiskey on a dare William Pfeil, 17 years old, of this city, died in a patrol wagon while being taken to a hospital. According to the police, Pfeil and five young men were walking on Broad street when one of the youths found a quart bottle of whiskey on a door. John Loftus dared Pfeil to drink the whiskey. Pfeil drank the whole quart while the crowd looked on.

MORE WARSHIPS TO VERA CRUZ

President Wilson Decides on Policy of Assertiveness.

GEN. CARRANZA WARNED

25,000 Aliens, Among Them 2,500 Americans, Regarded in Grave Danger—Diplomats Decide To Stay.

Washington.—General Carranza has been informed in a note from the United States Government that unless there is an improvement in conditions with respect to foreigners and their interests in Mexican territory under his control such steps as may be necessary will be taken by the American Government to obtain the desired protection.

Secretary Daniels conferred with President Wilson over the prospect of sending additional warships to Vera Cruz. After the conference it was learned from high authority that two more battleships would be ordered from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz.

Diplomats Satisfied.

The note is the strongest and most emphatic document that has been sent by the Washington Government to Mexico since the correspondence with Huerta a year ago. Carranza is warned that the United States has viewed with deep concern the growing complaints made by foreigners generally against his administration of affairs, and now, in effect, demands an early change.

The contents of the communication were revealed to several of the Ambassadors and Ministers here, who expressed satisfaction at its urgent language. Some regarded it as an entire change of policy toward Mexico on the part of the United States.

In the meantime some movements of American warships have been ordered, the effect of which will be a naval demonstration that it is hoped by some officials, will convince General Carranza of the determination of the American Government to obtain a change in conditions in Mexico City.

GREECE NEAR BREAK FOR WAR.

She Is Apparently At The Parting Of The Ways.

London.—Greece apparently is at the parting of the ways, with her King exerting his influence to maintain the neutrality of his country in opposition to Eleutherios Venizelos, the retiring premier and the man to whom Greece owes her revival.

M. Venizelos announced the resignation of himself and his cabinet, as King Constantine did not approve the policy of the government.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Venizelos clearly indicated that the differences between him and the monarch were over the question of peace and war. He said he had advised the King to select as a new premier M. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank, who, he said, "will follow a policy of neutrality, which I hope will not endanger our newly acquired territory."

WILL PROBE DUMDUM CHARGE.

State Department Offered New Evidence By German Embassy.

Washington.—Investigation of alleged manufacture of dum dum bullets in the United States for the use of the Allies has been undertaken by the State Department as the result of the submission of new evidence by the German Embassy. Secretary Bryan announced that an inquiry had been ordered. When the embassy sent a protest with exhibits to the department some weeks ago Mr. Bryan said if it could be established that such ammunition was being sent out of the United States the President would use his influence to stop it.

BRITAIN TO LET WOOL COME.

Textile Alliance Accepts Conditions Concerning Imports.

Washington.—Agreement by the members of the Textile Alliance to conditions under which the British Government is willing to permit exports of blackface and merino wool from Great Britain and her colonies to the United States was announced by the British Embassy. The British Government, it was stated at the embassy, has agreed to accept the guarantee of the officers of the Textile Alliance that the imported wools and yarns will be used in American manufacture only, and not for re-exportation.

SITE FOR TITANIC MEMORIAL.

Will Probably Be Erected In Potomac Park, Washington.

Washington.—The memorial to be erected here in memory of the women who perished in the Titanic disaster probably will be located in Potomac Park. The Fine Arts Commission in charge has informed a Senate committee that a suitable site can be had in the park. The cost of the memorial is to be defrayed by public subscriptions, which already total \$40,000.

WOULDN'T TAKE DARE; DEAD.

Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Drank A Quart Of Whiskey.

Philadelphia.—Drinking a quart of whiskey on a dare William Pfeil, 17 years old, of this city, died in a patrol wagon while being taken to a hospital. According to the police, Pfeil and five young men were walking on Broad street when one of the youths found a quart bottle of whiskey on a door. John Loftus dared Pfeil to drink the whiskey. Pfeil drank the whole quart while the crowd looked on.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

A delegation of citizens from Clearspring, headed by Dr. J. P. Perry, petitioned the County School Board to erect an addition to the Clearspring school, to cost about \$15,000, to meet the demands of the new high school recently established there. The School Board promised to make the improvement, provided the County Commissioners make the necessary levy. The delegation then went before the County Commissioners and requested that provision be made for the addition to the Clearspring school.

Sheriff Benjamin Peyton Whalen shot himself above the left temple while sitting at his desk in the Sheriff's office at Rockville. He is now at the Georgetown University Hospital, where the physicians said late tonight that he has an even chance for his life. Whalen's action was in keeping with warnings which he had given his wife, his attorney and others. It had been well thought out and was brought about by his constant brooding over his ill health and official matters.

Judge M. L. Keedy took from the jury the case of Albert A. Hemp against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, removed from Frederick county, upon submission of prayers by counsel for the railroad. Hemp sued for \$15,000 damages, alleging that on August 21, 1912, he was permanently injured when his team of six horses, which he claimed were frightened by the unnecessary blowing of the whistle of a locomotive, ran off. His left leg was mangled and he was otherwise injured.

Former County Tax Collector Abner Bingham, of Weyerton, was appointed an inspector of the newly-created Maryland Employers' Liability Commission at a salary of \$1,500 a year. He was former Progressive Republican leader of Washington county, member of the House of Delegates for two terms, and at present is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Washington county, and a close friend of Charles D. Wagaman, a member of the commission.

Edward C. Ebert was awarded \$500 damages in his suit for \$5,000 against the Hagerstown and Frederick Railroad for the death of his young son. The case lasted two and a half days. Thirty witnesses were summoned for the plaintiff and 10 for the defense. The boy attempted to cross the track in front of the car and had his right leg crushed, dying from his injuries.

Another big real estate deal was closed in Hagerstown when Peter S. Brewer and John D. Meyer, merchants, purchased of Mrs. Annie E. Knode her two-story brick property for \$42,000, or more than \$1,000 a front foot. The lot fronts 41 feet on North Potomac street and is situated midway between the Public Square and the market house.

Carroll Seward, a young man, is in the Cambridge Jail charged with two robberies and suspected of others. He has been boarding at a hotel and during his temporary absence a search of his room revealed a burglar's outfit and several revolvers, as well as suitcases filled with articles identified as those stolen from merchants.

Floyd Sackman, who pleaded guilty of perjury in connection with the case of Mrs. Minnie Leggett, sentenced to the penitentiary for 16 years for shooting her husband, was sentenced by Judge Keedy, at Hagerstown, to three years in prison. It is alleged Sackman gave Mrs. Leggett the revolver she used to kill her husband.

Harmony prevailed at the Democratic city primaries in Hagerstown Tuesday. In the fifth ward Benjamin F. Hunsberger was nominated without opposition for city councilman, and in the First and Third wards City Councilmen John F. Duffell and J. Harry Schenler, respectively, were renominated by acclamation.

Denuty Sheriff Denson arrested at Salisbury William Acker, of Centerville, N. J., who eloped with Miss Josephine Whittle, a school teacher, who has been boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Acker, and lodged him in jail. He refused to discuss the matter except to say that it was a love match.

The Rev. Samuel S. Wingert, 76 years old, bishop of the River Brethren Church, died of paralysis at Five Forks, near Hagerstown.

The annual parade and oyster roast of the Easton volunteer fire department took place at Easton. The streets were lined with spectators, who cheered the firemen as they passed. Between 40 and 50 bushels of oysters were consumed.

Capt. Harry O. Moore, of Havre de Grace, opened an oyster and found a fish 3 1/2 inches long enclosed. It is believed the fish entered the shell when quite small and grew, as there was not the slightest indication of an oyster therein.

Mrs. Anna Hawkins, aged 76 years, wife of John T. Hawkins, a prominent farmer of Montgomery county, died at her home near Boyds of paralysis. She was the mother of 14 children, of whom seven sons and five daughters survive her in the county and in Washington, D. C.

Ivan, the 5-year-old son of William Young, of Hagerstown, was severely injured when he ran into the rear end of the automobile of Charles Ankeny, of Clearspring, as the child was running across the street.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

Rockefeller General Board Ready To Take Up Maryland Work.

The Rockefeller General Education Board, with headquarters in New York, has accepted the invitation of the Maryland Educational Survey Commission to make a complete study of the educational needs, organization and facilities of the State of Maryland with a view of improving the system.

Dr. Frank P. Bachman, formerly associate superintendent of schools in Cleveland, O., will be in immediate charge of the work in Maryland. Any expense above the \$5,000 appropriated for the purpose by the Maryland legislature will be met by the General Education Board.

The legislature of the State of Maryland on April 16, 1914, created an Educational Survey Commission and made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of enabling this commission to make a complete study of the educational needs, organization and facilities of the State of Maryland, with a view to the improvement of the State educational system.

The commission was authorized to employ experts for the purpose of the proposed study. After a careful consideration of its problem the commission resolved to invite the General Education Board to undertake the study. The board has accepted the invitation, and the work will begin at once, with a careful study of the State system from the side of organization, finance, training of teachers, etc.

In addition to the State appropriation of \$5,000 the General Education Board will meet any further expense involved.

MRS. BERRY FAILS AGAIN.

Board Of Education Refuses To Order County Officials To Reinstate Her.

Annapolis.—In a further effort to secure her reinstatement as teacher of the public school at Athol Terrace, Baltimore county, Mrs. Clarissa Berry was again before the State Board of Education, but left without gaining her point. She is determined, however, to carry the fight to the end.

Governor Goldsborough, who is ex-officio president of the board, presided and acted as spokesman for his colleagues. After the hearing was over he informed Mrs. Berry that the State board was powerless. He suggested that if she had fulfilled all requirements to secure the desired certificate or a renewal that her only relief lay in a writ of mandamus to compel the Baltimore County School Board to give her the necessary credentials.

Mrs. Berry laid before the State board a long statement of her case, in the nature of a brief. Mrs. Berry was on hand early. The board held an executive session, during which it was decided to give Mrs. Berry 15 minutes in which to state her case.

Mrs. Berry was without counsel. She stated her case in detail and asked that the State board issue a mandate directing the county school board to reinstate her. She also said that if there were any charges against her, or reasons for the school board's action, that they be put in writing and that she be placed on trial.

TOBACCO GROWERS ORGANIZE.

Southern Maryland Association Is Formed To Handle Product.

Leonardtown.—The farmers of Southern Maryland held a meeting here at which they discussed the taking out of the commission merchants' hands the sale of their tobacco. Statistics were produced to prove that in the last 10 years farmers have paid to commission men \$35,000 for disposing of their product.

Arrangements were perfected whereby the five Southern counties in which this produce is raised will band together and form the Tobacco Growers' Association of Southern Maryland. This association will dispose of its tobacco, either by inviting the buyers down to their various headquarters to inspect their product, where it will be sold on a public auction basis to the highest bidder, or they will ship the tobacco to Baltimore or some other seaport where it will be placed in public storehouse on their own account, to be disposed of by a committee of one selected from each county, when the market is the highest, thereby eliminating the commission merchant's portion.

It was decided to charge yearly dues of \$1 to all members, and have the association incorporated. There has been a difficulty in the past of getting the farmers to stick together, but as the situation now stands, where they see a chance to get a better price for their product and dispose of it to more advantage, every farmer in these counties is giving his hearty support.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Envelopes first came into use in 1839.

The government of New South Wales has decided to establish a state fish supply agency to provide cheap fish.

Rye grass is believed to be the oldest grass especially raised for forage, having been thus cultivated in England more than two centuries ago.

At 530 feet below the surface of the water the amount of illumination is about the same as that on the surface on a clear but moonless night.

Cheese is an important article of export from Switzerland for the United States, the shipments of which are valued at about \$3,000,000 annually. According to invoices certified at the American consulate at Berne, the exports to the United States during last year from the consular district were valued at \$2,354,596, against \$2,327,902 for 1913.

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green
Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes
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SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barometer surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. The judge awakes. Miss Weeks explains to him what has occurred during his seizure. He secretly discovers the whereabouts of the veiled woman. She proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers. She plans to clear her husband's memory and asks the judge's aid. Alone in her room Deborah Scoville reads the newspaper clippings telling the story of the murder of Algoner Etheridge by John Scoville in Dark Hollow, twelve years before. The judge and Mrs. Scoville meet at Spencer's folly and she shows him how, on the day of the murder, she saw the shadow of a man, whittling a stick and wearing a long peaked cap. The judge engages her and her daughter Reuther to live with him in his mysterious home. Deborah and her lawyer, Black, go to the police station and see the stick used to murder Etheridge. She discovers a broken knife-blade point embedded in it. Deborah and Reuther go to live with the judge. Deborah sees a portrait of Oliver, the judge's son, with a black band painted across the eyes. That night she finds, in Oliver's room, a cap with a peak like the shadowed one, and a knife with a broken blade-point. Anonymous letters increase her suspicions.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"I have been told—," thus Deborah easily proceeded, "that for a small house yours contains the most wonderful assortment of interesting objects. Where did you ever get them?"

"My father was a collector, on a very small scale of course, and my mother had a passion for hoarding which prevented anything from going out of this house after it had once come into it."

"My husband—," began Mrs. Scoville, thoughtfully.

Miss Weeks stared in consternation at Mrs. Scoville, who hastened to say: "You wonder that I can mention my husband. Perhaps you will not be so surprised when I tell you that in my eyes he is a martyr, and quite guiltless of the crime for which he was punished."

"You think that?" There was real surprise in the manner of the question. Mrs. Scoville's brow cleared. She was pleased at this proof that her affairs had not yet reached the point of general gossip.

"Miss Weeks, I am a mother. I have a young and lovely daughter. Can I look in her innocent eyes and believe her father to have so forgotten his responsibilities as to overshadow her life with crime? No, I will not believe it. Circumstances were in favor of his conviction, but he never lifted the stick which struck down Algoner Etheridge."

Miss Weeks, who had sat quite still during the utterance of these remarks, flinched about at their close, with what appeared to the speaker, a sudden and quite welcome relief.

"Oh!" she murmured, and said no more. It was not a topic she found easy of discussion.

The sadness which now spread over the very interesting countenance of her visitor, offered her an excuse for the introduction of a far more momentous topic; one she had burned to introduce, but had not known how.

"Mrs. Scoville, I hear that Judge Ostrander has got your daughter a piano. That is really a wonderful thing for him to do. Not that he is so close with his money, but that he has always been so set against all gaiety and companionship. I suppose you did not know the shock it would be to him when you asked Dela to let you into the gates."

"Not I didn't know. But it is all right now. The judge seems to welcome the change. Miss Weeks, did you know Algoner Etheridge well enough to tell me if he was as good and irreproachable a man as they all say?"

"He was a good man, but he had a dreadfully obstinate streak in his disposition and very set ideas. I have heard that he and the judge used to argue over a point for hours. And he was most always wrong. For instance, he was wrong about Oliver."

"Oliver?"

"Judge Ostrander's son, you know. Mr. Etheridge wanted him to study for a professorship; but the boy was determined to go into journalism, and you see what a success he has made of it. As a professor he would probably have been a failure."

"Was this difference of opinion on the calling he should pursue the cause of Oliver's leaving home in the way he did?" continued Deborah, conscious of walking on very thin ice.

But Miss Weeks rather welcomed than resented this curiosity. Indeed, she was never tired of enlarging upon the Ostranders.

"I have never thought so. The judge would not quarrel with Oliver on so small a point as that. My idea is, though I never talk of it much, that they had a great quarrel over Mr. Etheridge. Oliver never liked the old student; I've watched them and I've seen. He hated his coming to the house so much; he hated the way his father singled him out and deferred to him and made him the confidant of all his troubles. When they went on their walks, Oliver always hung back, and more than once I have seen him make a grimace of distaste when his father urged him forward. He was only a boy, I know, but his dislikes meant something, and if it ever happened that he spoke out his whole mind, you may be sure that some very bitter words passed."

Was this meant as an innuendo? Impossible to tell. Such nervous, fussy little bodies often possess minds of unexpected subtlety. Deborah gave up all hope of understanding her, and, accepting her statements at their face value, effusively remarked:

"You must have a very superior mind to draw such conclusions from the little you have seen. I have heard many explanations given for the breach you name, but never any so reasonable."

A flash from the spinster's wary eye, then a burst of courage and the quick retort:

"And what explanation does Oliver himself give? You ought to know, Mrs. Scoville."

The attack was as sudden as it was unexpected. Deborah flushed and trimmed her sails for this new tack, and insinuatingly, gently, "Then you have heard—," waited for the enlightenment these words were likely to evoke.

It came quickly enough.

"That he expected to marry your daughter? Oh, yes, Mrs. Scoville; it's common talk here now. I hope you do not mind my mentioning it."

Deborah's head went up. She faced the other fairly, with the look born of mother passion, and mother passion only.

"Reuther is blameless in this matter," she protested. "She was brought up in ignorance of what I felt sure would prove a handicap and misery to her. She loves Oliver, but when she was told her real name and understood fully what that name carries with it, she declined to saddle him with her shame. That's her story, Miss Weeks: one that hardly fits her appearance, which is very delicate. And, let me add, having once accepted her father's name, she refuses to be known by any other. I have brought her to Shelby where to our own surprise and Reuther's great happiness, we have been taken in by Judge Ostrander, an act of kindness for which we are very grateful."

Miss Weeks got up, took down one of her rarest treasures from an old etagere standing in one corner and laid it in Mrs. Scoville's hand.

"For your daughter," she declared. "Noble girl! I hope she will be happy."

The mother was touched, but not quite satisfied yet of the girl's real feelings towards Oliver, and, after thanking her warmly, remarked:

"There is but one thing that will ever make Reuther happy, and that she cannot have unless a miracle occurs. Oh, I do not wonder you smile. This is not the day of miracles. But if my belief in my husband could be shared; if I should be enabled to clear his name, might not love and loyalty be left to do the rest? Wouldn't the judge's objections, in that case, be removed? What do you think, Miss Weeks?"

"There! we will say no more about it." The little woman's attitude and voice were almost prayerful. "You have judgment enough for two. Besides, the miracle has not happened," she interjected, with a smile which seemed to say it never would.

Deborah sighed. Whether or not it was quite an honest expression of her feeling we will not inquire. She was there for a definite purpose and her way to it was, as yet, far from plain. The negative with which she followed up this sigh was one of sorrowful acceptance. She made haste, however, to qualify it.

"But I have not given up all hope. I know as well as any one how impossible the task must prove, unless I can

light upon fresh evidence. And where am I to get that? Only from some new witness."

Miss Weeks' polite smile took on an expression of indulgence. This roused Deborah's pride, and, hesitating no longer, she anxiously remarked:

"I have sometimes thought that Oliver Ostrander might be that witness. He certainly was in the ravine the night Algoner Etheridge was struck down."

Had she been an experienced actress of years she could not have thrown into this question a greater lack of all innuendo. Miss Weeks, already under her fascination, heard the tone but never thought to notice the quick rise and fall of her visitor's uneasy bosom, and so unwarned, responded with all due frankness:

"I know he was. But how will that help you? He had no testimony to give in relation to this crime, or he would have given it."

"That is true." The admission fell mechanically from Deborah's lips; she was not conscious, even of making it. Then, as her emotion choked her into silence, she sat with piteous eyes searching Miss Weeks' face, till she had recovered her voice, when she added this vital question:

"How did you know that Oliver was in the ravine that night? I only guessed it."

"Well, it was in this way. I do not often keep my eye on my neighbors (oh, no, Miss Weeks!), but that night I chanced to be looking over the way just at the minute Mr. Etheridge came out, and something I saw in his manner and in that of the judge who had followed him to the door, and in that of Oliver who, cap on head, was leaning towards them from a window over the porch, made me think that a controversy was going on between the two old people of which Oliver was the object. This naturally interested me, and I watched them long enough to see Oliver suddenly raise his fist and shake it at old Etheridge; then, in great rage, slam down the window and disappear inside. The next minute, and before the two below had done talking, I caught another glimpse of him as he dashed around the corner of the house on his way to the ravine."

"And Mr. Etheridge?"

"Oh, he left soon after. I watched him as he went by, his long cloak flapping in the wind. Little did I think he would never pass my window again."

So interested were they both, that neither for the moment realized the strangeness of the situation or that it was in connection with a crime for which Oliver was being sought.

"I hate algebra," she remembered it from its torn back and the fact that it was an algebra. Turning to the fly leaf, she looked again at the names and schoolboy phrases she had seen scribbled all over its surface, for the one which she remembered as, "I hate algebra."

It had not been a very clearly written "algebra," and she would never have given this interpretation to the scrawl, had she been in a better mood. Now another thought had come to her, and she wanted to see the word again. Was she glad or sorry to have yielded to this impulse, when by a closer inspection she perceived that the word was not "algebra" at all, but "Algoner, I hate Algoner E.—I hate A. E.—I hate Algoner E.," all over the page, and here and there on other pages, sometimes in characters so rubbed and faint as to be almost unreadable and again so pressed into the paper by a vicious pencil point as to have broken their way through to the leaf underneath.

The work of an ill-conditioned schoolboy! but—this hate dated back many years. Paler than ever, and with hands trembling almost to the point of incapacity, she put the book back and flew to her own room, the prey of thoughts bitter almost to madness.

It was the second time in her life that she had been called upon to go through this precise torture. Then, only her own happiness and honor were involved; now it was Reuther's; and the fortitude which sustained her through the ignominy of her own trouble failed her at the prospect of Reuther's. And again, the two cases were not equal. Her husband had traits which, in a manner, had prepared her for the ready suspicion of people. But Oliver was a man of reputation and kindly heart; and yet, in the course of time this had come, and the question once agitating her as to whether Reuther was a fit mate for him and now evolved itself into this: Was he a fit mate for her?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Cost of Fame.

Soon after victory had declared itself in favor of the British arms at the memorable battle of Blenheim the Duke of Marlborough, in traversing the ranks, observed a soldier leaning in a listless manner on the butt-end of his musket. His grace immediately accosted him thus: "Why so pensive, my friend, after so glorious a victory?" "It may be glorious," replied the son of Mars, "but I have only earned fourpence by contributing to all this acquisition of fame!"

Follow me and hear a lecture on philosophy," and Charles, laying his hand on his sword, to say, "Follow me and de throne the czar," a man would be ashamed to follow Socrates. Sir, the impression is universal; yet it is strange.

The impression, at any rate, continues widespread today.

Seeking Tin Under the Sea.

Mining for tin under the sea is common enough in Cornwall, where the water is followed for a considerable distance under the waters of the coast, but Cornwall is fairly equaled by Chile, which, instead of producing tin, yields large quantities of coal. On Coronel bay are located some of the best coal mines in Chile, and as the seams extend beneath the bay and give evidence of continuing far out into the ocean, coal mining is thus carried on at a good depth beneath the harbor. So impervious to the water is the overhead rock that the underground workings are dry and clean. Modern equipment is used, and electric power for all purposes is supplied at a low rate.

KNOW WEAKNESS OF MEN

Dr. Johnson's Idea of Their Glorification of War Showed Him a Student of Nature.

Sturdy Englishman that he was, one hardly associates Doctor Johnson with dicta that will serve in a recruiting campaign. Perhaps the times, says the Westminster Gazette, hold events of such gargantuan import that it is hardly a matter for wonder that in casual reading one may chance upon a passage in the utterances of a past giant that seems particularly apt in reference to current events of our time:

"We talked of war," says Boswell. Johnson: "Every man thinks meanly of himself for not having been a soldier, or not having at sea." Boswell: "Lord Mansfield does not." "Sir, if Lord Mansfield were in a company of general officers and admirals who have been in service he would shrink; he'd wish to creep under the table."

"No, sir; were Socrates and Charles XII of Sweden both present in any company, and Socrates to say,

sounded incongruous enough to Deborah, in whose heart at that moment a leaf was turned upon the past, which left the future hopelessly blank.

"Must you go?" Deborah had risen mechanically. "Don't, I beg, till you have relieved my mind about Judge Ostrander. I don't suppose that there is really anything behind that door to his which it would alarm any one to see?"

Then, Deborah understood Miss Weeks.

But she was ready for her.

"I've never seen anything of the sort," said she, "and I make up my mind in that very room every morning."

"Oh! And Miss Weeks drew a deep breath. "No article of immense value, such as that rare old bit of real Satsuma in the cabinet over there?"

"No," answered Deborah, with all the patience she could muster. "Judge Ostrander seems very simple in his tastes. I doubt if he would know Satsuma if he saw it."

Miss Weeks sighed. "Yes, he has never expressed the least wish to look over my shelves. So the double fence means nothing."

"A whim," ejaculated Deborah, making quietly for the door. "The judge likes to walk at night when quite through with his work; and he doesn't like his ways to be noted. But he prefers the lawn now. I hear his step out there every night."

"Well, it's something to know that he leads a more normal life than formerly!" sighed the little lady as she prepared to usher her guest out.

"Come again, Mrs. Scoville, and, if I may, I will drop in and see you some day."

Deborah accorded her permission and made her final adieu. She felt as if a hand which had been stealing up her chest had suddenly gripped her throat, choking her. She had found the man who had cast that fatal shadow down the ravine, twelve years before.

CHAPTER X.

Anonymous Letters.

Deborah re-entered the judge's house a stricken woman. She reached her room door and was about to enter, when at a sudden thought she paused and let her eyes wander down the hall till they settled on another door, the one she had closed behind her the night before, with the deep resolve never to open it again except under compulsion. A few minutes later she was standing in one of the dim corners of Oliver's study room, reopening a book which she had taken down from the shelves on her former visit. She remembered it from its torn back and the fact that it was an algebra. Turning to the fly leaf, she looked again at the names and schoolboy phrases she had seen scribbled all over its surface, for the one which she remembered as, "I hate algebra."

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TRAINING FOR CHILD

REALLY EASY TO TEACH HIM HABITS OF NEATNESS.

Such a Thing as the Shoe Bag Shown in the Illustration is a Pointer—Good Idea is Box for the Toys.

There is no doubt children will more readily learn neatness if it is taught attractively. Children by nature are careless, and oftentimes lazy. To make them pick up their belongings and put them away in the proper places is quite as much trouble as doing it one's self.

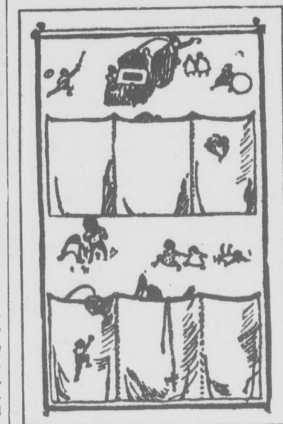
They leave their shoes around probably because there is no charm in putting them away in a closet, but if a child is given a shoe bag for its own, to be hung inside the closet door, like the one shown, it will be a pleasure to put the shoes away and visit with the tiny figures pictured there.

The foundation is gray or tan linen, and the figures are worked in brilliant colors, using mercerized cotton fast colors.

Little folks never tire of the old woman who lived in a shoe, and her large family, or the kittens who lost their mittens (because they had no bag). A row of tiny boy and girl figures, each in different stages of putting on their shoes, is another suggestion for decoration that will appeal to children also.

Mothers may be saved many penicils and children taught a lesson in neatness if they are provided with a case for keeping their pencils. What mother has not experienced the wild hunt for pencils when it was time to start to school? All this commotion can be saved by making a case on the shoe bag order.

Put the runners in to take a pencil in each pocket. One-half of the bag could be given to the pockets for the pencils. The other half could be a larger pocket into which to slip a scratch pad. On the outside of the case over the larger pocket one could



Shoe Bag for Children.

work a couple of brownies, an owl, or a squirrel.

Most mothers know the value of a pretty box for collecting toys, but I know of one child who never could be taught to put away his toys until his mother bought a fair-sized tin water pail one day. The small man was told to put away his toys in the box, but he promptly took the pail and banged the toys into it. Nor would he ever put them away in the box again. He liked to hear the noise, he said, "when the toys got fired in to the pail." Children are queer little creatures, truly.

A Japanese matting box is an ideal toy box. It is attractive, hard and shiny inside, and makes a nice seat for little people besides. But it is much better for mothers to come down to the children's way of thinking and let them learn good habits in their own way. One child, it will be found, will like a tin pail, another will gladly be happy if taught neatness through the medium of satin and lace.

MATERIAL FOR THE FROCK

Should Be Selected With View of Preventing Too Transparent Effects in Revealing the Figure.

It may take more material to make a full skirt, but for thin fabrics there is nothing better suited than the gathered or flounced skirt of this season. Sheer fabrics, like mousselines, organdies, and the infinite variety of cottons, require some fullness to prevent tearing as well as to prevent transparent effects beneath and while one petticoat was the rule and, indeed, all that the narrow skirts of last season could accommodate there were some of us who were at some pains to hide the silhouette that would make itself visible underneath if one stood against a strong light.

There are many charming flowered

stitch attach them to the head rest. If you do not know how to do the blanket stitch these directions might help you. It is made by holding the edge on which you work toward you; in this case the edge of the flower would be held toward you. Sew from left to right, allowing the thread to form a loop under the needle. Do not draw the thread tight, as it will wrinkle the cloth. A loop of cord should be attached to each end at the top of the head rest, so that it may be hung on the chair.

Fabric Weaves.

All fabrics are influenced by the change in the silhouette, stiffer weaves and finishes are being added to the softer materials. In the worsteds, serges, gabardines, checks, coverts, poplins and batheas weaves predominate.

Critic Seldom Wins Love.

If you would be loved as a companion, avoid unnecessary criticism upon those with whom you live.—Arthur Helps.

RESTAURANT GOWN



A severity of line in this restaurant gown of Russian green velvet and the trimming of brilliant rhinestones—a very fashionable combination just now. The skirt of this frock is short and flares, but the suppleness of the figure does away with any bulky effect. Roses shading from a pink to a deep red trim the skirt.

cottons being brought out every day and the polka dot is also in evidence. Soft white stuff, with pink or blue or yellow embroidered dots, or perhaps little sprays of flowers in variegated colors—were there ever prettier and more suitable materials and patterns for the cool little summer frocks, indispensable in a climate which in nearly all parts of this great United States borders closely on the tropical for a month or two at least?

STYLE IN HATS AND COATS

Various Shapes of Becoming Millinery Are Shown—Garment for Wear Over Evening Gown.

The small, close-fitting black hat is still first favorite, but is often brightened by vivid hued flowers, sometimes just one huge velvet rose, poised at the back, or the high plain caps have a band about half way up, set with alternate small roses or camellias and piquets of tiny mixed blossoms. One of the new and very becoming larger shapes was seen the other day. It was of black velvet, with crown of white moire, and a mass of fluffy ostrich feathers at the right side. A serviceable and ultra-smart model seen at the same time was entirely made of black moire ribbon, deftly manipulated.

There is no more useful garment than the picturesque dinner coat which, donned over a well-worn evening gown, imparts to it a delightfully fresh and festive appearance. Some, made of vivid hued velvet or brocade, bordered with fur, are just like a medieval surcoat, short or long, to suit the wearer's figure, the longer ones usually having an ornate girdle of bead or jewel work; but looser affairs of net or chiffon are more generally becoming. A charming example worn recently was of emerald green chiffon and gorgeous black and gold embroidery over a simple gown of black chamoise. It was wonderfully effective.

Severe Blouses.

Shirt waists cut along mannish lines, severely simple in style, are having a tremendous vogue this season. They are particularly suitable to the business girl. Three attractive models were seen recently. One was a finely striped silk, black and white being the color scheme of the shirt waist. This was made with a high collar—a new idea of the season—which buttons up tightly to the throat. Very chic but boyish is the effect. The other two blouses were of dainty handkerchief linen and showed a graceful shoulder line.

Smart Suits.

A smart suit is made of stone-colored cloth of firm and fairly thick texture with the faintest broken black line running through it. It has a big collar and careless Byronic waistcoat of striped black and buff satin with a straggling pattern straying over it in black outlined with gold thread. Handsome black and gold enameled buttons are employed.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 14

SAUL GAINS HIS KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel, chapter 11. GOLDEN TEXT—He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.—Prov. 16:32.

In order to repay Israel's victory under Jephthah, Nahash the Ammonite demanded the right eye of those besieged in Jabesh in Gilead, knowing that the left eye would be hid by their shields and they would thus be incapable of warfare. For Israel to make any covenant with the Ammonites was contrary to God's commands (Ex. 23:32; Deut. 23:3).

I. The Cry of Jabesh, vv. 1-3. This event probably occurred about a month after the previous lesson. It was a proud, haughty demand

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THE DIRTY DEADLY FLY

"The U. S. Consul at Prague Bohemia received many letters from makers of fly-paper in this country who wished to extend their trade. To these J. I. Britain, the consul replied 'There are no flies to kill.' 'Screen doors to keep out flies etc. are unknown. 'Decayed vegetable or animal matter is not openly exposed to flies, and the streets are often cleaned each day, nor are there any open drains in the city to attract and breed flies. I can only ascribe the absence of flies to the lack of breeding places.'—Er.

If people could only be persuaded to give to the PREVENTION of disease but a small per cent of the time, labor and money they spend in its cure, very many doctors would have to go out of business.

By prevention we do not mean those costly scientific campaigns against deadly epidemics in city, State or Nation by regular physicians with all the elaborate machinery of a Health Department at their command—such comprehensive health measures as rid Cuba and the Canal Zone of yellow and malarial fevers, stamped out the bubonic plague in San Francisco, and that keep Asiatic cholera and other imported scourges from our ports.

We mean the simple, practical sort of prevention that everybody can use in any town at small cost and trouble, and that would yield large and far-reaching results.

Read our 'Fly Talk' in this issue giving in few words the startling facts—the disgusting facts—and then resolve that Middletown will begin at once its campaign against the dirty, the deadly fly.

This costly, dangerous housefly pest can be largely prevented the first year by a very simple measure, viz., putting all manure and other filth under cover so as to keep the fly from hatching her thousands of eggs therein.

The fly is now proved to be the greatest source of disease known. The germ origin of nearly all the diseases which scourge mankind from cradle to grave is no longer questioned and the common house-fly is recognized as one of the principal agents that spread abroad these invisible microbes that kill millions in such diseases as scarlet and typhoid fevers, diphtheria, smallpox, tuberculosis, etc.

One half the typhoid, and three-fourths of the deadly summer complaints that Herod-like slay little children in New York City, are caused by the flies the people themselves breed by the millions!

This awful indictment is true of cities towns and villages everywhere—true of Middletown. Citizens think over our 'Fly Talk' with its amazing revelations and resolve that your town shall be rid of this filthy curse.

Let the Town Council pass and enforce with penalties, an ordinance requiring all manure and other filth to be covered and made fly tight, and the fly crop of 1915 will be cut in half; and in two or three years with use of a few more simple measures, the fly will become as scarce here as in Prague, Cleveland and other big flyless cities. Decency should prompt such action; surely, self-preservation from disease and death will do so.

At least 85 per cent of all flies are bred in manure. The intense chemical action occurring there evolves the long continued heat so favorable to hatching their innumerable eggs.

For a few dollars every stable owner in town, can dig a pit or make a pen above ground, always dark and flytight at every point, that would prevent the breeding of 80 to 90 per cent of the flies.

To refuse to pass such an ordinance is to say that Middletown prefers to be dirty and diseased, rather than pay a few cents to be clean and healthy!

"Swatting the fly" is all right, so far as it goes—but one swat of the manure pile is worth ten thousand fly swatters! In this fly business most emphatically an ounce of prevention is worth—not a pound but a ton of cure." And early March is the best time to begin the fight.

There are no flies in Honolulu—meats and foods of all kind in their 12 months of summer are left as open as in our markets in Winter. Why? The strictest measure and fly regulations are enforced. If our citizens choose, ours can become the most talked about town in the state—as the 'flyless town of Middletown'!

OUR RETIRING CONGRESSMAN

NO more pleasing task can fall to the journalist's lot than to pay a tribute to the public services and private virtues of leading members of the opposite party. Therefore, The Transcript wishes to express its appreciation of the very honorable career of our late Representative, Hon. Franklin Brockson, whose course in Congress discloses not only ability and industry of a high order, but what is better still, undoubted integrity and unusual independence.

Among other creditable performances, his manly action in the Panama Canal matter, stands preeminent, wherein he refused to give up his own convictions and those of the better element in his party, and join the horde of Congressional ninnyes, who like 'dumb, driven cattle', lined up at the crack of the presidential whip to make to Great Britain a surrender as gratuitous as servile, of American rights in a costly American enterprise.

Had this courageous and wise course of Delaware's Representative, been followed by his fellow Democrats, Mr. Wilson might have been spared the sharp rebuke given by American people last November when their displeasure at the many blunders of the administration was too deeply aroused by this shameful betrayal of his own county to be any longer borne.

WOMEN MUST GIVE UP MUCH

A strong Anti-Suffragist of New York has sent this paper the following which sets forth some reasons why woman is favored under the present law whereby man alone has the right of suffrage:

The suffragists' contention that 'man-made' laws deprive them of 'rights' which they can only obtain through the ballot is not born out by facts, according to Everett P. Wheeler and Henry W. Hayden, lawyers of this city, who yesterday analyzed the laws of the State to show that New York women have, in reality, more to lose than gain in attaining true political equality. Neither Mr. Wheeler nor Mr. Hayden was able to put his finger on a single law which discriminated against women.

Both on the other hand, cited, numerous instances where the 'man-made' laws confer upon women exemptions and privileges not enjoyed by men. Briefly a woman is favored under the law in the following ways: She is exempt from military service; she is exempt from jury duty; a married woman is not obliged to contribute toward the support of the family; she may work and earn money and do with it as she pleases.

She may own real and personal property, and may sell or dispose of it as she pleases without her husband's consent. The husband cannot dispose of his real estate without his wife's consent. She is not obliged to pay her husband's bill, even though they are for family expenses. The husband must pay her bills. If, through his fault, she obtains a divorce, the husband must pay alimony. But if through her fault he obtains a divorce she pays nothing.

She may be worth millions and cut him off without a cent in her will. He cannot cut off her dower right. If he dies intestate, leaving children, they receive two-thirds and the widow one-third of his personal estate, besides her 'dower right' of one-third of his real estate. If she dies, leaving children, the husband is entitled to one-third of her personal estate, but nothing else. If he owns the home in which they live he cannot sell or mortgage it without the signature of the wife. If she owns it she may do with it as she pleases.

If the husband fails to support her, he may be arrested and prosecuted criminally. No matter how wealthy she is, or how sick or poor he is, the wife cannot be compelled to support him. When a girl is married under eighteen, the man may be punished as an abductor if the parents' consent was not obtained. But there is no punishment for the girl, no matter how young the man may be. Factory owners may not put women to work in their shops before 6 a. m. or keep them there after 9 p. m., nor may they force women to work more than fifty-four hours or six days a week. There is no such law for men employees.

"If the suffragists really want equality," remarked Mr. Hayden, "these laws preferring women must be repealed to obtain it."

It was pointed out by Mr. Wheeler that the suffragists claim they would gladly serve on juries in return for the vote.

"But what," he asked, "do they suggest when it comes to military service? That is something they certainly can't do. I have heard it said that women will work as nurses or that they can raise the next generation of soldiers in return for the ballot. But they are quite free to do both things now without the ballot, and they are doing them."

Mr. Wheeler also thought it was inconsistent to demand equality and not call for the repeal of the laws which plainly give woman the preference in many matters now. If men and women were to be placed on an equal footing in all things, he argued it would be necessary for the latter to surrender the privileges which they enjoy exclusively under the law. He even contended that this rule should be carried out in the question of alimony.

"Suppose we consider alimony in the sense of payment for injuries received," he said, "if a woman is entitled to it because her husband was at fault, does it not seem fair to say that a man is also entitled to it when his wife was at

fault? Such is not the case now, but it seems the logical result of putting the political equality idea into practice." Mr. Wheeler referred to a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Mann white slave law is a sample of what might be expected when the law deals impartially with men and women. Until this ruling the white slave law had dealt only with the man in the case. It now has been broadened so as to hold the woman equally guilty. The result, according to Mr. Wheeler, will be to put a stop to blackmail by women who had hitherto enjoyed immunity under the Mann act.

"The privileges the law gives them are by no means the only ones women enjoy," continued Mr. Wheeler. "As every lawyer knows they are a privileged class in court. I have been trying cases in New York for fifty years and I do not hesitate to say that women in court get special consideration from lawyers, juries and even judges. These are privileges not granted by law, but by courtesy and long custom."

Mr. Hayden pointed out that men law-makers in this State had begun to grant women their 'rights' long before the suffragettes ever thought of campaigning the vote. He referred to the Married Women acts of 1860, and said the whole tendency since then had been to break away from the feudal ideas handed down from the old English law. In doing so New York had gone to the other extreme and substituted laws which discriminated against the husband for those which formerly recognized few if any rights of the wife. And this, Mr. Hayden pointed out, had been done by men legislators without any prodding on the part of women. The Married Woman acts, which enabled a wife to do what she pleased with her own property put a stop to the evil arising from good for nothing husbands living on and often squandering the fortunes of wealthy wives, according to Mr. Hayden. The custody of the children, in cases of separation was also taken out of the husband's absolute control and left as a matter of settlement in court, according to its opinion as to which of the parents was most competent to take care of them.

Mr. Hayden argued that the changes in the law had given women all the best of it and that they were now in danger of sacrificing many privileges in return for the vote.

"As a matter of fact" he said, they are asking for a privilege which is beyond their power to exercise. No proposition is sound unless it stands the test of reduction and absurdity. There are close to 3,000,000 women of voting age in New York State. They outnumber the men by a small margin. Supposing we let them vote and they all go to the polls. It is conceivable that they would cast more votes than men. Say they do, for sake of argument and that they get control of the Legislature. They will then be in a position to pass any law they may see fit to pass.

"Now suppose just for example, they took it into their heads to pass a law which was so repugnant to the men that they unanimously refused to obey it. Suppose that such a law were put on the books, how are the women going to enforce it? The answer is, they can't. And that is the whole trouble. They have not the physical make-up for it. When you come right down to it, they simply can't play the game, and that is where the whole suffrage argument falls down."—Er.

1915 TIME TABLE 1915



The Iron STEAMER CLIO

WILL LEAVE

Odessa and Port Penn for Philadelphia

AND RETURN FROM

Arch St. Wharf, Phila.

AS PER TIME TABLE

ODessa	MARCh	PHILA
Monday, 1, 7:00pm	Tuesday, 2, 5:00pm	
Thursday, 4, 11:00am	Friday, 5, 5:30pm	
Monday, 8, 5:30pm	Tuesday, 9, 11:00am	
Thursday, 11, 5:00pm	Friday, 12, 5:30pm	

Steamer will leave Port Penn 1 1/2 hours later than Odessa time.

Grain, Fruit and Stock Freightage at Reasonable Rates.

Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freight, apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager

Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Purser

The Mutual Loan Association

The forty-second annual meeting of The Mutual Loan Association of Middletown, Delaware, will be held in the office of the Secretary,

On Tuesday the Sixteenth day of March '15 At 7 o'clock P. M.

For the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, to serve one year, also three Directors to serve three years. The books are now open for the sale of stock of the forty-third series.

ALFRED G. COX, Secretary.

The Transcript \$1.00

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT ASPRI'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY During MAR., 1915, From 7 to 12 A. M.

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN. SATURDAY, MAR. 27 1915 From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN SATURDAY, MAR. 27th, 1915 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,

Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 31st, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, MAR. 27th, 1915 From 4 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,

Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,

EVERY MONDAY,

During MAR., 1915,

From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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N. W. VANHORN,

Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

HARNESS

Anyone needing Harness would do well to examine my line before buying elsewhere. A full line, on hand at all times. Also collars, Blankets, Robes, Brushes, Whips, Fodder Yarn, Bandages, Toe Weights and Boots, etc.

Repairing promptly done.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. E. Denny

W. Main St. Middletown, Del.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

Alabama Peach Trees

C. R. CLAYTON

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

JOS. R. HELDMYER

Cash Store

Housewives will be interested to learn of the recent fall in the prices of all Fresh Meats, and I take great pleasure in quoting the following new prices to my patrons and the trade on both City and Home-dressed Meats.

GROCERIES

Beef Roast 15 and 18c, Sirloin Steak 22c, Rump Steak 22c, Round Steak 18c, Plate Rib 12c, Pork Roast 18c, Pork Chops 18c, Spare Rib 12 1/2c, Pigs Feet 20c, Sausage 18c, Scrapple 10c, Veal Cutlet 25c, Best Veal Chops 20c, Breast of Veal 15c.

Eggs 18 and 23c, agents for Odessa Creamery Butter 39c, Acme Famous King Midas Bread, Chesapeake Baking Co. Pound, warble, Fruit and Layer Cake.

Salt and Fresh Meats, especially a fine lot of home and city dressed meat at reduced price.

English Walnuts, 22c, Paper Shell Almonds 34c, Filberts 23c, Pecans 25c, Butter Nuts 16c. The best and sweetest Oranges 15c dozen. Full line of the best Christmas Candles.

Vegetables, Foreign and Domestic Fruit in Season

Save your Tickets, get 2 per cent. off.

STORE, BROAD & MAIN STREET

PHONE NO. 223 MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The Transcript \$1.00

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

We have all the leading makes of

STOVES



RANGES

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Middletown, Delaware

Globe Clothing Store's New Home

We are now ready to serve our customers, old and new, in our larger and more convenient Store in the Town Hall, and we cordially invite all to come and see us.

Clothing Made to Order and Ready Made

Meanwhile our large new Spring Stocks of ladies', gentlemen's and children's goods are coming in, we wish to remind the public that we represent two of the largest Merchant Tailoring Houses in the United States—The International, of New York, and Haas Co., of Baltimore.

Men's and Youth's Spring Suits in all the latest styles and newest fabrics, strictly all wool—well and elegantly made up—perfect fit guaranteed.

Our scores of pleased patrons, for years wearing our International Suits, furnishes us our best advertisement. Test for yourself these firms, and they will please you in quality, make and price.

Ready Made Spring Clothing For Men, Boys and Children in a great variety of styles, fine fabrics and well made at reasonable prices.	Ladies' Garments A fine lot of Ladies' Suits, Dresses, Waists, and Skirts of the newest Spring fashions—good materials, stylishly made up.	Shoes Men's, Boy's and Children's in all leathers and sizes, well made and cheap.	Furnishing Goods In Ladies, Men and Children's Shirts, Fancy Neckties, Hats, Caps, etc., of all kinds, new goods for little money.
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THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. ROSENBERG, Prop.

Middletown, Delaware

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

After the War.

"When I was at the front in Belgium, I took part in many running fights."

"And I'll bet they were the only kind you were in."

Light Enough.

Flatbush—I see artificial flowers for millinery are being made to inclose tiny incandescent lamps, which can be supplied with current from storage batteries hidden inside their wearer's hats.

Bensonhurst—Can it be possible that fashionable women want their heads to be any lighter?

ELKIE BABE WORTH ITS WEIGHT

IN GOLD IN PHILIPPINES. I contracted malaria in 1894, and after a year's fruitless treatment by a prominent Washington physician, your Elkies Babe entirely cured me. On arriving here I came down with tropical malaria—the worst form—and sent home for Elkies Babe. Again it proved its value—it is worth its weight in gold here. Brase O'Hagan, Troop 5, 8th U. S. Cavalry, Bataan, Philippines.

Elkies Babe, 40 cents. All druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid, from Klosewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Identification.

"That handsome woman over there is a widow of one of the Jags brothers."

"Which brother is she the widow of?"

"The dead one."

Pearls Were Ruined.

While eating dinner with his parents at Claremont, N. H., Ed. M. Savole of Dover found 35 pearls in the oysters served him. He took them to a jeweler to find out their value, and was told that they had become valueless because they had been cooked. A few years ago he found four pearls in the same way, but they, too, had been cooked.

Couldn't Feaze Her.

A young woman was recently introduced to a voluble old lady as "sister to So-and-So, the artist." Instantly the latter exclaimed:

"I should have known the relation ship, my dear, by the resemblance. Why, it is perfectly startling. I never saw two faces more exactly alike in contour and—"

"But, Mrs. C.," interrupted the girl, "I am only his sister-in-law."

"Which makes it all the more wonderful," continued the other, without displaying the least embarrassment or hesitation.

Sounded Personal.

In a town in the West there is a church that has a bright young pastor, but the attendance is unfortunately small. Among the parishioners there is a beautiful young widow. One evening, just as the little widow was about to leave the edifice, she was addressed by the deacon.

"Good evening, sister," he cordially remarked with the usual handshake. "How did you like the sermon this evening?"

"I think that it was just too perfectly lovely for anything," was the enthusiastic reply of the widow.

"It was, indeed," heartily returned the deacon. "I only wish that larger congregations would come to hear him."

"So do I," declared the pretty little widow. "The congregation was so small tonight that every time the parson said 'dearly beloved' I positively blushed."—Philadelphia Telegraph

STRENGTH.

Without Overloading The Stomach.

The business man, especially, needs food that is nourishing, will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

Much depends on the start a man gets each day as to how he may expect to accomplish the work on hand. He can't be alert with a heavy, fried-meat-and-potatoes breakfast, requiring a lot of vital energy in digesting it.

A Calif. business man found a food combination for producing energy. He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments."

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I had about decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts."

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet."

"I find that Grape-Nuts, with a little sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, makes a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TO PREPARE AND USE VEGETABLES

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT EXPERTS GIVE RESULTS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT.

SOME PLANTS EATEN RAW

Fresh Vegetables an Essential Part of Man's Diet—How Waste Can Be Avoided in the Compounding of Salads.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fresh green vegetables are generally relished and form a part of man's diet whenever they can be obtained. Such vegetables may be called salad plants though it is difficult to classify plants according to the uses to which they are put, for almost all are used for many different purposes. Lettuce, for example, a vegetable which in this country is most always eaten raw, in Europe is often cooked, and thus it becomes a potherb as well as a salad plant. Water cress, though often used as a salad, is sometimes used simply as a condiment. Peas, beans, potatoes and vegetables such as spinach, which are most commonly served as a "vegetable," are often put into salads.

In spite of these difficulties in the way of classification, we may include under salad plants those whose leaves and stems are usually eaten raw with a sour dressing, and define a salad as a dish consisting in whole or in part of vegetables, either raw or cooked, mixed with sour dressing. Salad dressing usually contains a fat as well as an acid.

Housekeepers often claim to know and care little about salads, but those who dig wild Jerusalem artichokes in the spring or start the early pepper-grass or radish to serve as relishes at the table are providing salads for their families; or again, those who prepare the cold vegetables left at noon, such as "greens," with a dressing even of salt and vinegar for supper, make salads. Fresh cucumbers with vinegar or other dressing are salads just as much as are the more elaborate dishes.

Salad: A Food To Be Eaten With Salt.

The derivation of the word salad shows it to mean a food to be eaten with salt. It would be better to keep near to this original meaning rather than to go to the extreme of some housekeepers who, in their search for novelties for their tables, build up salads from strange combinations in ornate forms.

The distinctive salad plants are very succulent; that is, they consist mainly of water. Hence, they are especially refreshing in warm weather. As a separate course they are a pleasant contrast to the heavier dishes of a formal meal. They also serve to prevent too great concentration of food, and thus aid in the digestive process. Upon the valuable saline properties of these raw plants we are just beginning to place a definite value, though evidently these were recognized by the instinct of the people of the far past.

Why Dressings Are Used.

Fat is a compact food and, weight for weight, is about two and a quarter times as valuable as protein or carbohydrate for fuel in the human body. A tablespoonful of oil would go far toward supplying energy for keeping the human machinery running than a large head of lettuce. Over all the world people have instinctively added a condensed dressing consisting mainly of oil, bacon fat, or cream to the salad plants bulky with cellular tissue and water, and have eaten such salads with meat and bread supplying protein and carbohydrate, and thus have secured a fairly balanced ration.

Modern study of bacteriology indicates that pagan and religious ceremonies of purification by fire and water had definite value for healthful life in this world. Water cleanses to some extent, but only through intense or long-continued heat is complete sterilization and freedom from bacteria and parasites secured. Therefore, great care is needed in the selection and preparation of foods which are not to be subjected to heat. Cress, lettuce, and other salad plants, carefully cultivated and handled in the market and half cleaned in the kitchen, may transmit disease, as may milk, raw oysters and other animal foods.

The fashion of cutting across a head of lettuce or celery, though it may give each person a fair share of the choice and less tender portions, cannot be recommended, because it is practically impossible to cleanse the axils of the leaves, the grooves where they join the stem. All such plants should be separated in their natural divisions and washed in more than one water, individual attention being given to hollows in stalks or leaves. Sand is unpleasant, but less harmful than other things that may be left behind after washing; its presence, however, justifies the suspicion that the washing was not thorough or carefully done. Vegetables such as spinach, which are difficult to free from grit, should be washed in a number of waters, and lifted out of the pan each time in loose handfuls before the water has been drained off. In this way the sand and grit has an opportunity to sink to the bottom of the pan, while if the vegetables are left in it, part of the sand at least is again distributed over the washed leaves.

Green vegetables should always be looked over carefully to make sure that any inferior portions, insects, or other things which are undesirable are removed. The quality of vegetables may be greatly injured by insect pests and plant diseases. If the plant suffers very severely from such enemies, it cannot make normal growth, and so all or parts of it may be inferior. For instance, green peas or string beans from vines badly attacked by insects or by some fungous disease do not attain full perfection. Obviously, leaves used as greens are of inferior quality if worm-eaten. Insect pests and plant diseases can often be controlled by

the use of insecticides and in similar ways. If such things are used there is all the more reason for washing vegetables thoroughly before preparing them for the table, to remove any hellebore, copper salts, or other substance used in treating the plant, which may adhere to it. Salt in the water will aid in drawing out parasites if they happen to be present. There is distinct advantage in washing all salad plants in running water, especially for the removal of insects from lettuce. After washing several times and removing imperfections, salad plants may be kept in a cool place like a cellar or refrigerator for some hours or even a day before using. After draining off the last water, wrap the leaves or stalks in a cloth or put in a clean paper bag; this is more effective than keeping them in water.

During the cleaning process it is advisable to sort out the coarsest portions to add to soup materials; the next best may not be attractive to serve by themselves, but can be cut or shredded for combination with other materials, while the best of all—the heart of the cabbage, celery, or lettuce—should be served in the least elaborate way with salt or a simple dressing.

Save Waste in Making Salads.

No plan for serving salads should be encouraged which leads to a waste of food material. If it is desired to use the outer portion of a cabbage for a salad bowl, any adhering dressing may afterwards be washed off and the cabbage used for a scallop or soup. The outer leaves may be cooked for greens or soup.

Many materials may be combined with the cabbage, celery, and lettuce—raw apples, radishes, or even canned fruit, such as pears cut in slices or cubes.

Lettuce is generally recognized in this country as the main dependence for salad by itself and in combination with other foods. There are many varieties, adapted to different conditions, but all may be classed under two general heads—the cabbage lettuce, where the heads are solid and compact, and the cos lettuce, where the leaves are long and loose and less delicate than those of the other type.

Romaine is an example of cos lettuce. There are also varieties with blanching centers and curly varieties with dark-tinted leaves.

Chicory may be cultivated for salad, and is more desirable when blanching.

Endive, which is nearly related to chicory, is another useful salad plant.

The corn salad or lamb's lettuce is a small plant often found in city markets.

Sorrel, wild and cultivated, some young and tender seaweeds, and many mild-flavored plants or weeds may be used as raw salads. Others are better for partial cooking, even if served cold as salads.

Celery in its wild state is an unpromising if not harmful vegetable; by cultivation, and especially by blanching its leafstalks, it has been made a popular salad plant, and has been thought to have certain medicinal virtues. The fibrous outer stalks and larger white leaves of a bunch of celery should be reserved for soup making. Some of the larger stalks, too stringy to serve whole, may be used in salads if cut in quarter-inch slices, or if too tough for that, may be cooked after cutting and added to soups or served with white sauce or toast. The tender inner stalks should be served plain to eat with salt. Sometimes the groove in the stalk is filled with prepared cheese. The center of the root is a delicate morsel. Leaves and root may be dried to flavor future soups.

Well Recommended.

A young country Scotchman and his sweetheart went to Glasgow for a day's outing. After spending the morning looking round the big shops and the center of the city, the young man suggested that as it was near one o'clock they should look out for a suitable eating-house to get something to eat.

Having spotted a likely place, they entered and took their seats at a small table, and when the waitress came for their order the young man asked for a sixpenny meat-plate. This was brought in due course, and he started eating it with evident relish. The girl waited a little time wondering very much where she came in. At last, in sheer desperation, she said to her companion:

"Is the pie good, Jack?"

"Good!" replied Jack. "I should think it is; it's ripping! You should get one."

Looked That Way.

Lord Mersey, head of the Empress of Ireland-Storstad investigation board, said to a New York reporter the other day:

"Much is still left to be desired, but ships are safer than they used to be."

With a smile the veteran jurist added:

"We no longer hear of skippers offering such excuses for slow passages as the one offered by the skipper of the collier who said:

"Well, gentlemen, no wonder we're late. We pumped the whole Atlantic three times through that ship coming across."—Washington Star.

Robins in West Virginia.

Hundreds of thousands of robins have descended upon an old rookery in a dense pine woods near Berkeley, W. Va., and have evidently determined to spend the remainder of the winter there. It is unusual for robins to winter as far north as this. Every afternoon near sundown great flocks of the birds arrive at the rookery from all directions. The birds are so closely packed in the roosting trees that many are killed nightly by breaking limbs.

In School Days.

When Walter Scott was a boy his teacher asked him to give the part of speech of the word "with."

"It's a noun," said young Scott.

"You are very stupid," said the teacher. "How came you to say such a thing?"

"I got it from the Bible, sir," said the future novelist, stoutly. "There's a verse that says 'they bound Samson with vines.'"

ST. PATRICK'S RETURN

Every True Irishman Believes the Good Saint Will Go Back to the Emerald Isle.

ANYONE on the west coast of Ireland will tell you that some day St. Patrick is coming back to Ireland, the land he loved. No one says when that day will be, although there is reason to believe that it will be on the day of the final judgment of the world. Whether or not his return is desirable depends altogether upon the point of view of the teller of the prophecy. If he be a gloomy pessimist he is likely to remark that St. Patrick can't come soon enough. God knows. If he be a cheerful optimist he will add, "and may that day be far enough 'till be a good day whenever it comes."

Ireland has a personal regard for St. Patrick probably equalled by no other country in the world in its relation to a patron saint; and so it is that the prophesied return of the missionary to the isle has had a historic bearing upon certain of its characteristics and events, so that even the passing of the home rule bill has met in certain remote districts of Ireland with the turn of phrase, "If St. Patrick came back now, 'tis the pleased man he'd be."

And, indeed, if St. Patrick were to return to the island to which he came so many centuries ago he would find some marvelous changes wrought by the early years of the twentieth century. For Ireland has been passing through a peaceful revolution and its results would be even more apparent to a watchful patron than they would be to the average observer.

The revival of the Irish language has a history of tremendous interest to the student of statesmanship. The system of summer schools for Irish language was still a living language has been strikingly successful and has done much to break down the sectionalism of Ireland.

Although the passage of the home rule bill through the commons is nominally the most important event in the history of Ireland in the last two decades, nevertheless the student of Irish history recognizes that the measure is merely the culmination of Ireland's struggle to maintain her nationality. And should St. Patrick come back to his island he would find that Ireland had, by remembering

The days of old Ere his faithless sons betrayed her When Malachi wore the collar of gold.

won back from her past the circle of her glory and is on the high road to the throne of the national independence and integrity that her children, no matter where scattered, have held as the ideal of their country's state.

IRISH PROVERBS

He who gets a name for early rising may sleep all day.

Where there's a woman there's talk, and where there's gossip there's cackling.

A woman has an excuse reader than an apron.

A man ties a knot with his tongue that his teeth will not loosen.

Have your own will, like the women have.

Three without a rule—a wife, a pig and a mule.

The husband of the sloven is known amongst the crowd.

Don't praise your son-in-law till the year's out.

Better the end of a feast than the beginning of a fight.

Never take a wife who has no faults.

However near a man's shirt is, his skin is nearer.

A pig in the sty doesn't know the big going along the road.

Melodious is the closed mouth.

IRISH IN AMERICAN CITIES

He who gets a name for early rising may sleep all day. Where there's a woman there's talk, and where there's gossip there's cackling. A woman has an excuse reader than an apron. A man ties a knot with his tongue that his teeth will not loosen. Have your own will, like the women have. Three without a rule—a wife, a pig and a mule. The husband of the sloven is known amongst the crowd. Don't praise your son-in-law till the year's out. Better the end of a feast than the beginning of a fight. Never take a wife who has no faults. However near a man's shirt is, his skin is nearer. A pig in the sty doesn't know the big going along the road. Melodious is the closed mouth.

Millions of the brave sons and fair daughters of Erin, as well as a countless number of people who are not so fortunate as to have Irish blood in their veins, Irish poetry in their hearts and Irish wit in their heads, are wearing green in affectionate memory of a little island across the sea and in reverent memory of its patron saint.

And March, in a gentle springtime mood, lights the day with sunshine!

St. Patrick, dead in the flesh for many centuries, lives in spirit and exorcises a benign influence over the multitude which holds him dear. There are other saints, but St. Patrick is one of those virile, forceful saints whose claims on the love of mankind do not weaken as the centuries pass.

St. Patrick and the Snakes. The versions of the method employed by Saint Patrick in ridding Ireland of snakes varies. In the north countries, where there seems to be more of poetry, one is told that it was through the charm of the shamrock—Saint Patrick's symbol—the reason for its adoption being its trefoil leaves, used as a convincing illustration of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The plant that blooms forever With the rose combined And the thistle twined Defy the strength of foes to sever.

Firm be the triple league they form. Despite all change of weather: In sunshine, darkness, calm or storm, Still may they fondly grow together.

Superstition Lingers. In some parts of Ireland there is a superstition that the "poochaun" (fairy) blows a poisonous breath on the slope on hallowe'en, and to eat the berry after November 1 would result in serious illness, if not death.

For this reason the youth of the country, although fond of the sloe, will shun it after the visit of the "poochaun."

Lesson From Life or Saint. St. Patrick's day, to those that know history, is a day important to men of every nationality and of every religious faith, as well as to the Irish and those that believe in the Catholic religion.

St. Patrick proved that courage is the great asset of the human being and that what a man is determined to get he can get, if he will fight persistently and without fear.

Dairy Wisdom. Clean the stalls every morning. Avoid direct drafts on the herd. Balanced rations balance the dairy profit—in your favor.

Clean hands, clean teats and clean milk pails—clean milk, clean cream and clean butter.

Good Fertilizer. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for the strawberry bed or orchard. Apply about twenty bushels to the acre.

Keep Stock Growing. It doesn't pay to half feed the stock just because grain is high. Keep the animals growing, and get them ready for market as quickly as possible.

Colt Better Than Mare. With a high-grade mare and a pure-bred sire, it is pretty safe to say that the colt will be better than the mare.

More Whitewash. A good application of whitewash would freshen up many barns.

FROM GOD'S OWN HAND

Beauty and Glory of Ireland Worthwhile of All Tributes That Can Be Paid.

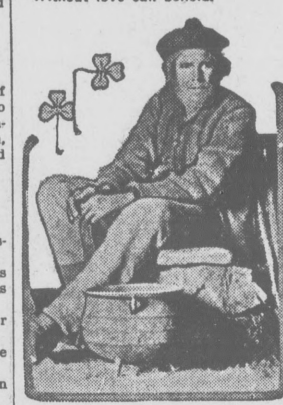
'Twas the dream of a God, And the mold of his hand, That you shook 'neath his stroke, That you trembled and broke, To this beautiful land.



The Quick Smile of the Celtic Race.

Here he loosed from his hold A brown tumult of wings, Till the wind on the sea Bore the strange melody Of an island that sings.

He made you all fair, You in purple and gold, You in silver and green, Till no eye that has seen Without love can behold.



Far From the Madding Crowd of Dublin and Belfast.

I have left you behind In the path of the past, With the white breath of flowers, With the best of God's hours, I have left you at last. —Dora Sigerson.

St. Patrick's Day. Millions of the brave sons and fair daughters of Erin, as well as a countless number of people who are not so fortunate as to have Irish blood in their veins, Irish poetry in their hearts and Irish wit in their heads, are wearing green in affectionate memory of a little island across the sea and in reverent memory of its patron saint.

And March, in a gentle springtime mood, lights the day with sunshine!

St. Patrick, dead in the flesh for many centuries, lives in spirit and exorcises a benign influence over the multitude which holds him dear. There are other saints, but St. Patrick is one of those virile, forceful saints whose claims on the love of mankind do not weaken as the centuries pass.

St. Patrick and the Snakes. The versions of the method employed by Saint Patrick in ridding Ireland of snakes varies. In the north countries, where there seems to be more of poetry, one is told that it was through the charm of the shamrock—Saint Patrick's symbol—the reason for its adoption being its trefoil leaves, used as a convincing illustration of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The plant that blooms forever With the rose combined And the thistle twined Defy the strength of foes to sever.

Firm be the triple league they form. Despite all change of weather: In sunshine, darkness, calm or storm, Still may they fondly grow together.

Superstition Lingers. In some parts of Ireland there is a superstition that the "poochaun" (fairy) blows a poisonous breath on the slope on hallowe'en, and to eat the berry after November 1 would result in serious illness, if not death.

For this reason the youth of the country, although fond of the sloe, will shun it after the visit of the "poochaun."

Lesson From Life or Saint. St. Patrick's day, to those that know history, is a day important to men of every nationality and of every religious faith, as well as to the Irish and those that believe in the Catholic religion.

St. Patrick proved that courage is the great asset of the human being and that what a man is determined to get he can get, if he will fight persistently and without fear.

Dairy Wisdom. Clean the stalls every morning. Avoid direct drafts on the herd. Balanced rations balance the dairy profit—in your favor.

Clean hands, clean teats and clean milk pails—clean milk, clean cream and clean butter.

Good Fertilizer. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for the strawberry bed or orchard. Apply about twenty bushels to the acre.

Keep Stock Growing. It doesn't pay to half feed the stock just because grain is high. Keep the animals growing, and get them ready for market as quickly as possible.

Colt Better Than Mare. With a high-grade mare and a pure-bred sire, it is pretty safe to say that the colt will be better than the mare.

More Whitewash. A good application of whitewash would freshen up many barns.

Home Town Helps

FOR PROPER CITY PLANNING

Authority Makes Assertion That Beauty and Commercial Prosperity Go Hand in Hand.

There is no reason why our cities should not be sensibly planned. There is no reason why they should be allowed to run wild and grow without care and scientific regulation. There is no reason why commercial considerations should ruin the beauty of a city, and there is no reason why considerations of beauty should interfere with its commercial prosperity." So said Arnold W. Brunner of New York city at the annual convention of the American Civic Association in Washington when he responded to the subject, "Our Surroundings and Their Influence." Continuing, Mr. Brunner said: "There is every reason why these two considerations should go hand in hand and supplement each other. They do so when we destroy a slum, and let in light and decency, when we open up a congested district and replace a mass of disgraceful tenements by a playground, when modern harbor improvements supersede old wharves and neglected water fronts. We must make it clear that city planning properly understood, is intended to prevent blighted districts; to prevent the ruin of our streets; to prevent the spoliation of our parks and squares. We must make it clear that it is not only a good financial investment but that it brings a direct return in the improvement of the welfare, comfort and happiness of the citizen. I believe that our newer ideas of social justice will produce better cities. Cities will be cleaner, healthier, more beautiful, for even the untrained already feel that their rights are not recognized and realize vaguely that their sensibilities are hurt by unsightly surroundings. The outside of the other fellow's house is of more importance to us than that of our own, and he must consider us as we must consider him."

"The future American cities will be beautiful and inspiring, and Washington will lead them all. When the L'Enfant plan is pushed further, as it surely will be, the Lincoln memorial finished, and the glorious mall, lined with dignified buildings, sweeps triumphantly up to the capital as a climax, we shall have a scene, a background worthy of a great nation."

At the annual convention of the American Civic Association Mrs. John T. D. Blackburn of Albany, N. Y., told a most interesting story of "Children at Work in Gardens" in her home city, where, during the past two or three years, thousands of children have been interested to develop flower and vegetable gardens at their homes.

At the close of each summer session a garden exhibit is held where are displayed the best selections of flowers and vegetables, plants grown in pots from seeds and plants grown in window boxes. Awards are made to the children for the best efforts. Concerning this kind of activity for children, Mrs. Blackburn said: "Gardening gave increased health and knowledge of nature, and furnished a continuous interest through the summer, giving a purpose to life.

Put Off Old Age

Some old folks are bent and shaky. Others are straight and strong. It can't be mere "oldness" that works such havoc. No—it's too often uric acid. Fight off this life-sapping poison. Help the kidneys take it from the blood. To aid them, live carefully and stimulate their action with the old reliable medicine, Doan's Kidney Pills.

A Maryland Case

"My father told me," Mrs. Mary A. Twist, 212 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md., says: "My back was weak and my kidneys were badly affected. My head ached terribly and I had dizzy spells. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I have never suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-McLEHURR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Small Wood

Mrs. S. A. Allen's

World's

Hair Color Restorer

Never Fails

Give color and beauty to gray hair.

More than half a century of success. If you try it, you will see it.

Price, 50c a box. A large bottle will be sent you by mail.

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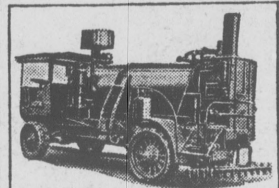
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ROAD BUILDING

MACHINE FOR ROAD BUILDING

Useful for Applying Hot Bituminous Binder Under Pressure, Filling Spaces Between Stones.

A recent addition to road building equipment is a gasoline driven machine used for applying the hot bituminous binder under pressure so that it will penetrate and fill the spaces between the stones, says Popular Mechanics. After the first course of stone is laid this machine is run over the roads, discharging the bituminous binder through a series of vertical pipes at the forward end. As soon as the binder has hardened, a second course of stone is laid and rolled, the rolling forcing the two courses into one compact layer. The binder is then applied a second time, and the process is repeated until the road is completed. This process makes it possible to build a compact road with no openings into which water can penetrate. The bituminous binder is carried in the large tank, which has a capacity of 750 gallons. It is heated by steam coils in the tank, the steam being supplied by a flash boiler which is fired by fuel oil. Steam supplied by this boiler is also used for running an air compressor by which the binder is forced into the spaces between the stones.



Road Building Machine.

Communities Having Advantage of Improved Highways Can Afford to Build Better Buildings.

ROUGH ROADS HURT SCHOOLS

Communities Having Advantage of Improved Highways Can Afford to Build Better Buildings.

That good roads materially affect the county school system has been repeatedly demonstrated. In states where the roads are kept up well the attendance at school is 80 per cent as against 64 per cent in states where the roads are neglected and are in bad condition. Improved roads make it possible to consolidate or centralize the schools and to establish graded schools in the rural districts. Such schools centrally located will accommodate all of the children within a radius of from four to five miles. In many communities having the advantage of good roads, commodious buildings have been provided, more competent teachers have been employed and modern facilities for teaching have been supplied at a minimum cost. There are about two thousand consolidated rural schools in the United States, and it is significant to note that the states that have made the greatest progress in the building and maintenance of good roads have the largest schools. No community can afford not to have good roads and where the lead the results can be realized.

TREES ALONG THE ROADSIDES

Many Organizations Have Promised Their Aid to Provide Free Fruit for the Weary Traveler.

Fresh fruit plucked from roadsides trees is a pleasure travelers will be able to enjoy several years hence, when they stop for lunch in some shady nook.

In many communities, civic associations, farmers' organizations and horticultural societies have promised their aid to provide free roadside fruit for the traveler.

This very pleasant idea was originated by a southern Missouri nursery, which has placed 50,000 apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees along the side of the Missouri section of the National Old Trails highway. The fruit will be free to transcontinental motorists.

Help by Using Drag.

Individual farmers can materially help the good roads cause by rigging up a road drag and using it on roads adjacent to the farm where the ground is sufficiently moist.

Harm by Bad Roads.

Muddy roads always add to the distance to market and cut the profits on produce.

Regularity in Feeding.

It is equally as bad to overfeed as it is to underfeed poultry. There should be regular hours for feeding, and never a feast today and a famine tomorrow be allowed. Avoid too much carbonaceous food. Carbon is oil, fat, starch, sugar, etc.—carbonaceous material.

Poorly Fitting Collar.

The horse with a sloping shoulder cannot work with any ease or profit in a collar made for an upright shoulder.

Bees and Fruit.

A very important item is a good orchard is a few stands of good bees. They will aid materially in the pollination of fruit blossoms.

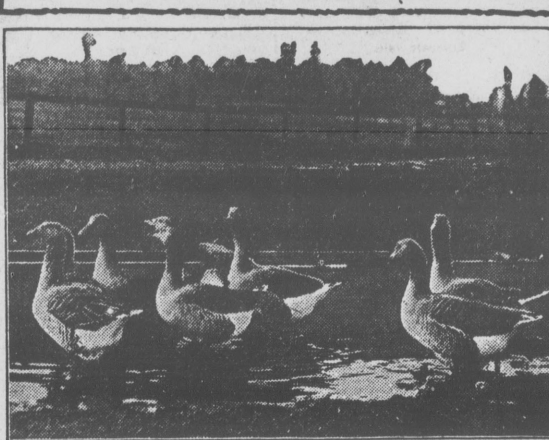
Good Wall Nest.

A good type of wall nest for hens is one having a removable board in front to allow for easy cleaning of the nests.

Teach the Horses.

A lump of sugar or an apple given horses will soon teach them to come at the call.

GEESSE CAN BE MADE PROFITABLE ON FARM



Toulouse Geese Best Breed for Average Farm Conditions.

(By ANNA GALIGHIER.) In spite of the fact that geese bring less by the pound than any other poultry, they are profitable because it takes less grain and less work to bring a goose to marketable size than is required by any other fowl.

If there is no danger from hawks or wild animals one can usually count on raising all the goslings hatched.

They are never troubled with lice, gapes or other diseases that kill thousands of chicks every year.

In fact, they will live and thrive if they only get half a chance. This means that they should not be housed or fed with other poultry.

Geese eat very slowly as compared with other fowls, and beside there are several kinds of feed which are not suited to their needs.

For instance, the commercial "chick feed," whole wheat, cracked corn, etc. Goslings will not thrive on any of these. What they need is plenty of tender grass from the start and a little ground feed once or twice a day.

During the first few days after hatching they should be fed stale bread, moistened in sweet skim milk or water, four times a day.

After they begin to eat grass with apparent relish they need very little other feed until old enough to fatten for the market.

A good grain ration for growing goslings is composed of equal parts cornmeal, oatmeal and bran, moistened in skim milk.

This should not be fed oftener than twice a day, and if there is plenty of pasture a little of the above mixture given in the morning will be sufficient.

They will fill themselves so full of grass during the day that when they come in at night they are nearly ready to burst, or at least they appear to be, for often they are full to the throat.

A very important part of the gosling's diet is sand. They must have it several times a day; but it should not be mixed with the food.

Better have it placed where they have access to it all the time.

Gravel will not do. It must be coarse, sharp sand. Broken sandstone will do very well.

A gosling never will have bowel trouble if plenty of sand is provided, unless there is something wrong with the feed. Never allow the feed to ferment. In the hot weather it is apt to sour if allowed to stand from one meal to another.

Sour feed will cause convulsions in goslings and young ducks.

Goose eggs require from 28 to 32 days to hatch, according to the variety and method of hatching.

They require less time when hatched under geese than in any other way, but a goose makes a very poor mother.

They are nearly always cross and will sometimes pick the goslings out of the shell before they are ready to hatch. Therefore it is best to use large chicken hens for hatching goslings.

Small hens cannot keep the eggs warm enough. Goose eggs require a little more warmth than some other kinds of eggs.

For this very reason it is not advisable to give a hen more than she can cover without spreading her wings. Seven goose eggs are enough for a large hen.

When the goslings begin to hatch they should be closely watched. Very often the lining of a goose egg is very strong and sometimes the goslings cannot break through.

About the time they begin to pip the eggs should be dipped in water heated to 100 degrees F.

Take the eggs from under the hen, one by one, and replace as soon as moistened.

Sometimes the eggs will be pipped for a long time before the goslings will come out.

Don't be in too great a hurry in getting the goslings out of the shells; they are not ready to come out as the shell is pipped, but see that there is a small opening to admit air.

It sometimes happens that while the shell is pipped the lining still remains unbroken.

When this occurs, take a pin and very carefully puncture the membrane. Make a tiny opening, being cautious not to injure the gosling.

After doing this, leave them undisturbed for awhile. If they are not hatched in 24 hours, pick off a little more of the shell and make the opening a little larger.

If the gosling is not out at the end of 48 hours, and is alive and struggling, the entire end of the shell (enclosing the head and neck) should be removed.

Don't leave goslings in the nest long after they are hatched. They get restless and so does the hen. They begin to shift about. If the nest is some distance from the floor they are liable to fall out and get killed.

Then, besides, the hen is very apt to crush the little things to death if she happens to change her position. Therefore the safe plan is to warm a flannel cloth, line a basket or box with it, put the goslings in as soon as they are dry, and place behind the stove or wherever they will be comfortable. Do not cover too closely, lest they smother.

Our geese usually begin laying in February. We never save the first eggs laid, because the weather is always so cold that they are sure to have been chilled in the nest. Beside, we do not think it wise to set goose eggs too early in the season. If they hatch before grass comes a substitute must be provided. They must have something green.

Geese should never be picked in the winter or during the laying season. They cannot make eggs and grow feathers at the same time, and eggs are more valuable than feathers, although the latter bring from 45 to 75 cents a pound, according to color and quality.

Goose eggs for hatching sometimes sell for 50 cents each. We have none for sale. Stock geese at this time of year cost from \$7 to \$15 per pair. Extra fine birds cannot often be had even at these prices.

There are several different kinds of geese in this country, all of which have one or more good qualities. Even

the old gray and white variety, which are no larger than a Pekin duck, have their good qualities.

They are good layers and are easy to pick. All the large geese are difficult to pick.

However, it pays to keep the improved varieties of geese. The smallest and most beautiful of the geese family is the China.

The Brown China and the White China geese are exactly alike, except in color. They are excellent layers and their feathers are of the very finest quality.

The African is larger though less popular on account of the peculiar formation of the head. Some markets refuse to handle the African geese.

The Embden is the largest white goose. They are the same size as the Toulouse. Both are very popular in this part of the country.

When fully matured a pair of either of these geese weigh 40 or 45 pounds. They have been known to go even higher than this.

We are keeping the Toulouse at present, after having tried several others and at last deciding to raise only the Toulouse. They are gray, white and brown, but are usually called gray.

They do not lay as many eggs as some geese, but they have other qualities that more than outweigh the fault.

They make less noise than other geese, the goslings are stronger than the Embden, and they require only water enough to drink. They are known in some sections as dry-land geese.

Avoid High-Priced Feed. The man who has plenty of good, sweet silage this time of year is the forehanded man who does not have to suffer the pangs of paying high prices for feed that he might have raised himself.

Cuts Down Profits. An unproductive cow in the herd will materially cut down the profits. The best way to find the unproductive cow is through the test association.

Value of Straw. Straw has a manurial value of about \$2 a ton. Why burn money?

Grit is Necessary. Don't forget the grit. It is as necessary to a hen as water.

PUT WARFARE ON NEW BASIS

Use of Field Artillery at Greely Marked the End of the Mail-Car Fighting Man.

Of all the world's great battles Greely possesses a unique interest. The English used only three pieces of field ordnance. They were small cannons made of trees, bored, and bound with iron hoops, and the missiles were of stone, scarcely larger than baseballs. Doubtless this rude artillery made far more noise than it affected damage. It was the longbow and the broadsword that won the battle, but nevertheless gunpowder was henceforth to play an ever-increasing part in the strife of nations.

Explosives wrought a vast change in fighting methods on land, for many of the old-time weapons were rendered quite useless in face of death-dealing ball and shot. Warfare afloat, too, would be revolutionized. Hitherto the fighting ships had been largely carriers of soldiers in order to board and fight, as on land; whereas the time was at hand when ships could be riddled with cannon-balls without the crews coming into actual contact.

DRINK LOTS OF WATER TO FLUSH THE KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat and Take Salts for Backache or Bladder Trouble—Neutralize Acids.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble—Adv.

Why, of Course He Did. "Gabe," said the lawyer to the amazed negro witness, who had been listening to a heated discussion as to the admissibility of certain testimony, "you have followed carefully this intricate discussion touching on the various aspects of medical jurisprudence involved in the issue we have before us for adjudication; and in view of that I now desire to know whether you do or do not find your evidence still coincides with the theory advanced by my learned brother?"

The witness cast a triumphant side glance at his own attorney. Then he puffed out his lips and his chest. "Most doubtless!" he answered.

NEGLECT YOUR SCALP And Lose Your Hair. Cuticura Prevents It. Trial Free.

Cuticura Soap shampoos cleanse and purify the scalp of dandruff while the Ointment soothes and heals the irritated scalp skin. Dandruff and itching are hair destroyers. Get acquainted with these supercreamy emollients for the skin and scalp.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Mick's Pipe. The Irish Guards were holding a position at Ypres, and flying bullets were the order of the day. The Germans endeavored to break through, and after a particularly brisk volley Private Flynn was heard to shout:

"Murder of wars, I'm done now altogether!"

"Why, have you been hit?" shouts Captain P.—

"Not entirely hit, sir," shouts Flynn; "but I've been waiting this ten minutes for a smoke from Murtagh's pipe, and by the powers they've just shot it out of his mouth."

Heard at the Club. "Hello, old chap; killing time?" "No, dear boy; just waiting for it to die a natural death."

Stubborn Throat troubles are easily relieved by Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. They act like magic—5c at all Druggists.

A fat purse and a thick tongue rarely go together.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS—CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr. J. C. WELCH

Pumpkin Seed—
Almonds—
Sassafras—
Ginger—
Licorice—
Mint—
Cloves—
Cinnamon—
Peppermint—
Sage—
Thyme—
Rosemary—
Lavender—
Sandalwood—
Styracine—
Turpentine—
Castor Oil—
Sugar—
Water—

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. J. C. Welch

THE CASTORIA COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Welch* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Gave Himself Away. The general was distributing medals for special valor. Summoning Private Bumpkins to step forward, much to the general surprise of the ranks, he thundered out:

"Men, look upon this hero, and imitate his bravery! All through the long night he stood firm at his sentinel's post, although completely surrounded by the enemy, and there he remained calmly."

Private Bumpkins turned deadly pale. But before he fell in a faint to the ground, he gasped out:

"Then they were enemies! I thought they were our own troops."

Strategic Elements. The Wife (purchasing new gown)—Of course, it's quite nice, but there is nothing military about the cut of it.

The Husband—On the contrary, it reminds me of a series of tight corners, very difficult to get out of—London Opinion.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret tonight straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Explicit. "We're going to have a chicken show in our town."

"Musical comedy or poultry?"

Both salt and fresh water fish are caught in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.

ROYSER FERTILIZERS

GROW BIGGER CROPS

If there ever was a time when you want to do this—that is, grow the most crops per acre and of the best quality, it is now. ROYSER goods are built to do this, and they will.

Place your orders now, while there is still some potash. Don't delay. Go at once to the nearest ROYSER agent. If you don't know where he is, write to us at once.

F. S. ROYSER GUANO CO.

BALTIMORE

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 SHOES

WOMEN'S \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

BOYS' \$1.75 \$2 \$2.50 \$3.00 MISSES' \$2.00 & \$2.50

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal price, can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

The \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing \$4.00 to \$5.00. The \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing \$6.00 to \$8.00. Wherever you live there are many men and women wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BANNING'S NEW STORE

M. Banning & Son are now welcoming their patrons—old friends and new ones as well—in their new quarters in the Comey's building on West Main street. The store rooms have been entirely renovated, painted, and papered and in the main room, new shelving on three sides built and ample counters provided. A number of handsome, new glass cases, filled with a pleasing display of candies, bon-bons etc., on one side, and soaps, perfumes and ribbons, on the other, add greatly to the appearance as well as to the convenience of the store. In the corner is a biscuit and cracker stand handily arranged.

The entire length of the main room is flanked on one side by the tall shelving neatly filled with a clean, bright array of canned goods of all kinds in their attractive containers of every pattern and hue while above the shelving are tall pyramids of cans symmetrically piled up till they nearly reach the ceiling and still other goods pack the shelves below. The effect upon the visitor as he or she enters, is very fine—indeed, it is not speaking too high a praise to say that the spectacle is quite the finest ever shown in Middletown.

In the large adjoining room in the rear is more shelving loaded with all sorts of household articles such as soaps, washing powders, stove polishes, bluing, cleansers, lye, blackings etc., besides fruits, vegetables, eggs, meats, cheeses, sausages and the like.

In still another good-sized room in the rear, are to be found the vinegars, the molasses, syrups and salts, and a self-filling oil tank, while the gasoline tank is 50 feet away out in the rear yard.

In the bulk window in front one beholds an inviting display of fruits, soups, and cereals and canned goods, all attractively arranged to please and arouse the appetite of the beholder.

On the second floor are eight rooms with shelving, filled with various goods. For example, in room No. 1 we find an excellent display of wall papers; in room No. 2, Crockery—glass—tin—and agate—ware of every nature.

In room No. 3, linoleums, rugs, oil-cloths, matings etc., while No. 4, is devoted to soaps, lyes, washing powders brooms etc.

The remaining four rooms are utilized for storing teas, coffees, spices catsup, pickles, canned goods, etc., besides furniture, dry-goods etc.

The whole store impresses one highly with its cleanly, orderly character, and Mr. Banning himself, assisted by four clerks and an errand boy, together with a bookkeeper, can in the roomy main store give all customers prompt attention.

Customers from the country will find ample hitching room in the store's rear.

CHESAPEAKE CITY

Mr. Joseph E. Schaefer, Jr., is the guest of relatives in Newark, Del.

Mrs. Edward Buckworth is visiting relatives in Cecilton, Md.

Miss Rebecca Lum is spending some time with friends in Baltimore Md.

Mrs. Charles Cooling and children have been visiting relatives in Elk Neck.

Mrs. Harold Steele is visiting her sister Mrs. Harold Sonder, of Wilmington, Del.

Miss Helen Windle visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Windle over the past week end.

Mr. Thomas Southoff and family have moved to Seaford, Del., where the former is engaged in business.

Mr. George Borem, of Wilmington, Del., spent Sunday last with his parents N. W. and Mrs. William Borem.

Mrs. E. A. Beauchamp has returned from the northern markets with a full line of spring millinery and reopened the eureka for the season.

At a recent meeting of guarantors of the Lyceum Festival to be given here on the 18th, 19th and 20th of March, the following officers were elected:—Hugh W. Caldwell, chairman of Committee; S. S. Sawtelle, treasurer; Byron Bouchelle, chairman of ticket sellers' committee; F. P. Conrey chairman of advertising committee; H. W. Sherman, secretary; Mrs. James S. Hopper, chairman of Hospitality committee; Mrs. Flora Briggs, chairman of Decorating committee.

TOWNSEND

Mr. Webb is the guest of Dr. J. D. Niles.

Revival meetings closed Sunday night last, after four weeks of service.

Mr. B. G. Lockerman, of Washington, D. C., has returned to his home here.

Miss Christine Stant has returned to Medico Chi Hospital, Philadelphia, as a student for nursing.

George W. VanDyke and wife spent Tuesday with their son Horace T. VanDyke and family, in Smyrna.

Mrs. Emma Finley has returned home after spending several weeks with her son Archie Finley and wife, near Philadelphia.

Mrs. Alice Hammond, of Baltimore, Md., returned home after visiting Mrs. Winfield Lattomus several days of the past week.

Joseph Daniels and wife returned home after spending several weeks with their son Harvey Daniels and family, in Wilmington.

Rev. Warren Burr will deliver a Missionary sermon next Sunday, at 10.30 A. M. In the evening, members of the Sunday School will hold a Missionary entertainment.

Mrs. Ida West and her Sunday School class will hold a pie and milk social, in Ernest Weldon's restaurant, Saturday evening, March 13th, also home-made candies for sale. For the benefit of Missionary funds.

ODESSA

Mr. Wilbur Ward was a Philadelphia visitor part of last week.

Mrs. Herman Kumpel is spending this week with friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Stevens are spending some time in Beauford, S. C.

Miss Helen Sparks spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Louis Topkis, of Wilmington, was a recent visitor with her sister Mrs. B. Sacks.

Miss Clara Ewell is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. C. K. Gibson, in Nescopeck, this week.

Mr. Denver Coppage, of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with his mother Mrs. Georgia Coppage.

Mrs. Emily McCloskey and daughter Mrs. Fred Regner, wish to express through the columns of this paper their appreciation of the kindness shown them by the people of this town and community, in their recent bereavement in the death of their brother and uncle, Thomas Pierce.

The remains of J. C. Armstrong, who was proprietor of the Cantwell House were interred at Chestertown, Md., on Wednesday afternoon, of this week. Mr. Armstrong until a few weeks ago was in his usual health and his death was a shock to his many friends. He leaves a devoted wife and two children to mourn his loss.

On Tuesday the 9th the sad news was received of the death of Mrs. Malcolm Croft, who because of her failing health had been spending some time with her mother Mrs. Emily McClellan, in Wilmington. Mrs. Croft was formerly Miss Mary McClellan, was well known and had many friends who are grieved to learn of her death. She leaves a husband and three little children.

A meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of this town will be held in the Red Man's Hall, Tuesday evening, March 16th, at 7.30 o'clock. Dr. Wagner, Commissioner of Education, will be present and give a lecture. During the evening there will be readings and recitations by the scholars. Music will be furnished by Mrs. H. M. Carey. Every one is cordially invited to be present.

Again death has entered our town and claimed little Harold Phillips, 11 years of age. The little one's death is very sad and his many little friends, teachers and relatives are grieved at his death. For the past year little Harold has been in failing health, caused by diabetes, but has been able to attend the Sabbath School, of which he was very fond and was present on Sunday last. He will be missed very much from the class.

PORT PENN

Mrs. Albert Bendler and Richardson Eaton are both ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. I. C. Eaton has returned after several days visit with Wilmington friends.

Mrs. C. N. McMunn entertained part of last week Miss Catherine Heal, of Delaware City.

Miss Bella Carpenter is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Dilworth Vandegrift near McDonough.

Mrs. Charles McMunn visited Harry Heal and family at Delaware City a couple of days last week.

Mrs. I. W. Conard and Welsh Yearley and wife visited friends in Philadelphia the latter part of the week.

Howard Fortner of Wilmington, was an over Sunday visitor with his aunts Misses Daisy and Blanche Yearley.

The Delaware Construction breakwater Co., are again at work on the stone dyke below Reedy Island.

William McMullin Jr., and C. N. McMunn are attending court in Wilmington having been drawn on the Jury.

Joseph Denny and wife entertained a few days this week Mrs. Denny's brother Brainard Webb, of Philadelphia.

A Great Satisfaction

to get what you want, when you want it and to know it is Right.

Men's and Boys' New Spring Styles

Top Coats
Suits
Hats
Shoes
Furnishings.

in every size for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys, 2½ years to 50 inch chest.

Special Sale 150 Suits

We closed out for cash 150 Heavy and Medium Weight Suits that are in our Clean-up Sale at

\$6 and \$7.50

Every size among them, 34 to 42 chest, for Men and Young Men.

Mullin's Big Home Store
Wilmington

The Transcript, \$1.00

Public Sale

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming will sell at Public Sale, on the "Maxwell Farm" one mile North of Middletown, on

WEDNESDAY, MAR., 24, '15

At 10 o'clock, Sharp.
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

12 HEAD OF Horses and Colts

No. 1. CARRIE, dark bay mare, 9 years old, sired by old Alantara, good worker and driver, perfectly quiet.

No. 2. FLOESIE, dark bay mare, 6 years old, sired by Nutwood, perfectly sound good worker and driver.

No. 3. TOMMIE, brown horse, 14 years old, good worker and driver, no man ever owned a better one.

No. 4. AGNES, bay mare, 9 years old, good worker and driver, fine saddle back. Mrs. Tatman's driving horse, sired by Dan Murphy.

No. 5. EASTER bay horse, 4 years old, good worker or driver, shows plenty of speed, sired by Bohemia Boy.

No. 6. SYLVIA, bay mare, 3 years, old, fine size, good disposition, sired by James L.

No. 7. JAMES L, dark bay stallion, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weighs about 1100 lbs., good driver good disposition, fearless of all objects, perfectly quiet in stable with other horses. My wife can gear and drive him, has plenty of speed, sired by Bohemia Boy.

No. 8. TESSIE, dark bay mare, 7 years old, excellent worker and driver, fearless of all objects, shows lots of speed, perfectly sound, safe for ladies to drive, sired by young Nutwood.

No. 9. BESSIE, sorrel mare, 14 years old, good worker, excellent brood mare, sired by Reckless boy.

No. 10. SILVER HEELS, bay colt, 2 years old, good prospect.

No. 11. FRANK G. bay colt, coming 2 years old, dam No. 8, good prospect.

No. 12. ADELE S., yearling colt, dam No. 4, sired by James L.

8 HEAD OF Cattle

Grade Guernsey good milkers. I have raised every one of them, and will guarantee them. 1 heifer coming 2 years old Guernsey stock. 1 yearling heifer

HARNESS—2 sets wagon harness, 8 sets plow harness, 1 set carriage harness, 1 riding saddle, 10 bridles, 10 collars, 1 set double carriage harness, 1 carriage pole.

600 lbs. of meat by the lb. 100 good laying hens by the lb. 7 roosters, 3 Muscovy ducks and drake. 1-2 interest in 25 acres of wheat in ground. 1 Laura heater, good as new. 1 Grand Sunshine cook stove No. 9 in perfect order.

Farming Implements
1 grain wagon, good order; 1 Deering binder, good order; 1 Bickford & Hoffman drill, good order; 1 Deering mower good order; 1 Disc plow, good order; 1 Acme harrow, good order; 1 spring-tooth harrow, good order; 1 drag harrow, good order; 2 wheel cultivators, good order; 2 hand cultivators, good order; 2 Leroy plows, good order; 1 rubber tire buggy, good order; 1 yolk wagon, good order.

Terms of Sale
All sums of \$20 and less cash, will be required; on sums over \$20 a credit of 8 months will be given, purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser. Interest added from day of sale. No goods removed until terms are complied with.

W. K. L. TATMAN.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites)

Public Sale

—OF—
Real Estate

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The stockholders of the Farmers' Creamery Co. will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on West Green street, in Middletown, Del.,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915

At 2 o'clock, P. M.

The following Real Estate and Personal Property, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone set in the line of the land of the Delaware Railroad Company and in the center of Green street. Thence with Green street north eighty-five and a half degrees east, one hundred and twenty feet to a stone in the center of said street and corner for this lot and land of William L. and Thomas W. Bucke. Thence with the line of said Bucke's land south four and a half degrees east, one hundred and eighty feet to a stone in the center of Enos street and in line of the Delaware Railroad Company's land. Thence with line of the land of said Railroad Company north five and a half degrees west one hundred and seventy nine feet and three inches to a stone in the center of Green street the place of beginning, containing within said metes and bounds twenty-one thousand, one hundred and twenty eight square feet of land more or less.

Being the same lands and premises which were conveyed to the said Horatio W. Pharo, Cecil H. Green and George F. Wilson by indenture of Letitia L. Green, bearing date the twentieth day of September A. D. nineteen hundred and four, and now remaining of record in the office for the Recording of Deeds, in and for New Castle County aforesaid, in Deed Record A. Volume 20, Page 120, reference being thereto had the same may more fully and at large appear.

One DeLaval steam cream separator, good condition; 300 lb. combina ion churn, first class condition; 1 set weigh scales and cans, 2 cream and milk vats, 1 small steam engine and boiler, 1 steam cream tester, lot of butter boxes, milk cans and numerous other articles not herein mentioned.

Prospective buyers may inspect property and contents of building by calling on D. W. Stevens.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

FARMERS' CREAMERY CO.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 31st, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, MAR. 27th, 1915 From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

Singer Sewing Machines

I wish to inform the public that I have accepted the agency for the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this locality, and will be glad to show you the many good merits of this machine at any time or place and explain, on reasonable terms. A large lot of machines constantly on hand.

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1914 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT APRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY During MAR., 1915 From 7 to 12 A. M.

AT R. S. CAMPBELL'S STORE, IN PORT PENN. SATURDAY, MAR. 27 1915 From 9 to 11 A. M.

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN SATURDAY, MAR. 27th, 1915 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

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